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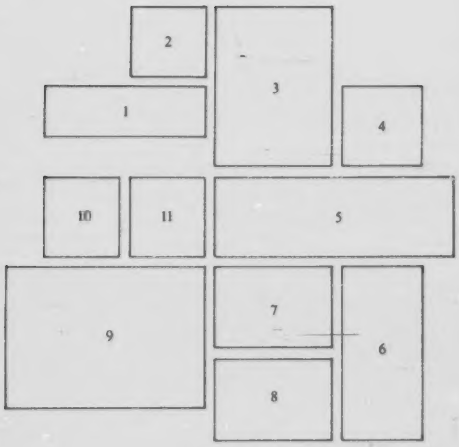
ANNUAL REPORT of the MARYLAND JUDICIARY

1983–1984

Administrative Office of the Courts
Courts of Appeal Building
Post Office Box 431
Annapolis, Maryland 21404
301/269-2141



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1. District Court Multi-Service Center—Catonsville, Baltimore County
2. The District Court Building—Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
3. District Court Multi-Service Center—Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel County
4. District Court Multi-Service Center—Denton, Caroline County
5. District Court Multi-Service Center—Essex, Baltimore County
6. Multi-Service Courthouse Complex—Frederick, Frederick County
7. District Court Multi-Service Center—Bel Air, Harford County
8. District Court Multi-Service Center—Ellicott City, Howard County
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10. District Court Multi-Service Center—Elkton, Cecil County
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Report prepared by the
Administrative Office of the Courts
Editor—Deborah A. Unitus
Photographs by the Honorable Thomas J. Curley

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Letter of Transmittal

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

COURTS OF APPEAL BUILDING
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND 21401
269-2141

STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
JAMES H. NORRIS, JR.

DEPUTY STATE COURT ADMINISTRATOR
ROBERT W. McKEEVER

September 25, 1984

It is a pleasure to present the eighth *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary*, which includes the twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Administrative Office of the Courts, as required by §13-101 (d)(9) of the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article. The report covers fiscal 1984, beginning July 1, 1983 and ending June 30, 1984.

The report is in two volumes. Volume 1 treats the funding, functions, workload, and programs of the court system in overview fashion, highlighted by graphics. It is intended for broad general circulation to the judiciary and other governmental officials and employees and to the citizens of the State interested in Maryland's judicial system.

Volume 2 is a statistical abstract designed more for the analyst, clerk, or court administrator. This volume contains data providing detailed support for much of the material in volume 1.

The statistics on which much of the report is based have been provided through the fine efforts of the clerks of the circuit courts for the counties and Baltimore City and the clerks of the District Court of Maryland.

I take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the invaluable assistance of all who have contributed to the preparation of this report. I hope this report on the judicial branch will provide useful information to the citizens of Maryland, as well as to those directly concerned in the activities of the court system.

James H. Norris, Jr.

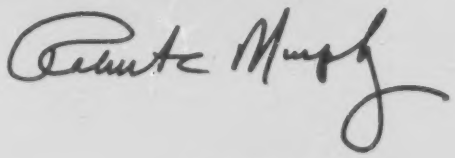
James H. Norris, Jr.
State Court Administrator

TTY FOR DEAF: ANNAPOLIS AREA 269-2609
WASHINGTON AREA 565-0450

Introduction

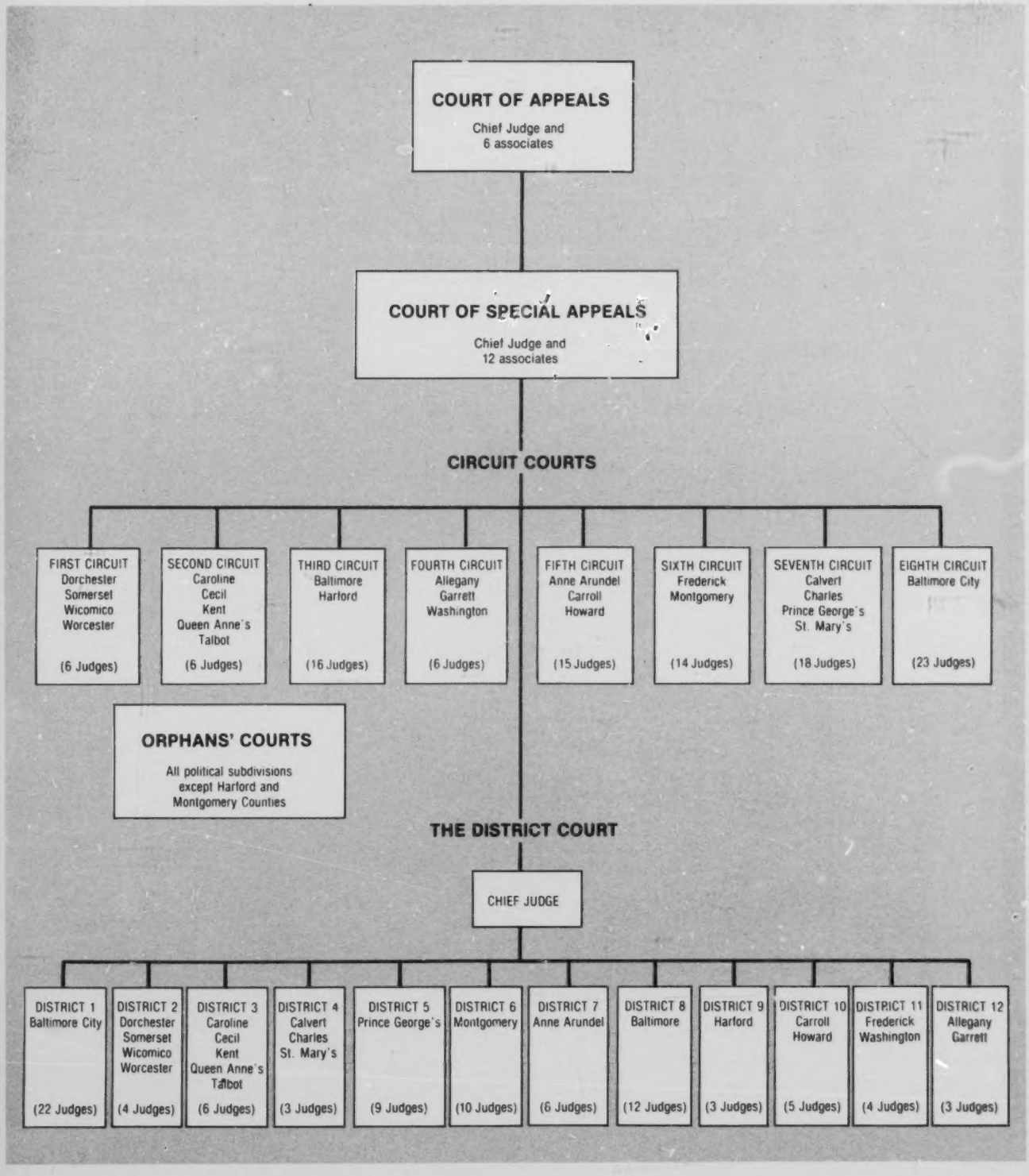
The eighth *Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary*, as in past reports, outlines the functions and responsibilities of the judicial department of Maryland. It also presents an accounting of the work of the judiciary for the period July 1, 1983—June 30, 1984. The report portrays a judicial system striving, both effectively and efficiently, to cope with massive caseloads while never losing sight of the primary commitment to individual justice by resolving disputes in a fair and expeditious manner.

I am pleased to present this report on behalf of all the judges and the supporting staff of the courts. I am hopeful that a reading of the report will encourage members of other branches of government, as well as the public in general, to gain a better understanding of the judicial department and to join with us in our continuing efforts for a fully effective justice system.



Robert C. Murphy
Chief Judge of the
Court of Appeals
of Maryland

THE MARYLAND JUDICIAL SYSTEM



Judicial Revenues and Expenditures

State and local costs to support the operations of the judicial branch of government in Maryland were approximately $83 million in fiscal 1984. The judicial branch consists of the Court of Appeals; the Court of Special Appeals; the circuit courts, including the Circuit Court for Baltimore City; the District Court of Maryland; the clerks' offices and headquarters of these several courts; the Administrative Office of the Courts; the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Court of Appeals; the State Board of Law Examiners; the Maryland State Law Library; the Commission on Judicial Disabilities; the Clients' Security Trust Fund; and the Attorney Greivance Commission. There are 217 judicial positions as of July 1, 1984 and approximately 2,800 nonjudicial positions in the judicial branch.

The state-funded judiciary budget operates on a program budget concept and expended $38,166,652 in the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1984. The two appellate courts and the clerks' offices are funded by two programs. Another program pays the salaries and official travel costs for the circuit court judges. The largest program is the state-funded District Court which expended $23,221,577, but brought in general revenue of $32,714,383 in fiscal 1984. The Maryland Judicial Conference contains funds for continuing judicial education and conference activities. Remaining programs provide funds for the Administrative Office of the Courts, the Maryland State Law Library, the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, the State Board of Law Examiners, the State Reporter, and the Commission on Judicial Disabilities.

The Attorney Grievance Commission and the Clients' Security Trust Fund are supported by assessments paid by lawyers entitled to practice law in Maryland. These supporting funds are not included in the judicial budget.

The figures in the table show the state-funded judicial revenues and expenditures for fiscal 1984. The court-related revenue of $33,060,855 is remitted to the State's general fund and cannot be used to offset expenditures.

The total state budget was $6.5 billion in fiscal 1984. The illustration reflects that the state-funded judicial budget consumes but a tiny fraction of the entire state budget, approximately six-tenths of one percent.

Operating costs for the clerks' offices of the circuit courts are paid from filing fees, court costs, and commissions collected by these offices. Any deficiency is paid by the State from a fund maintained by the State Comptroller and from a general fund appropriation. Expenses for fiscal 1984 were approximately $25,208,592. Fees, costs and commissions totaled $23,923,296, resulting in the net deficiency of $1,285,296. Seven of the 24 clerks' offices ended the year with a surplus, but this reverts to the general fund and cannot be used to offset deficits occurring in other offices. The net deficiency figure includes the surplus counties. However, the gross deficiency before subtracting any surplus was approximately $4,461,758 in fiscal 1984. Contributing partly to the size of the deficiency is the newly created Circuit Court for Baltimore City. Under consolidation the court increased personnel by transferring certain city funded positions to the clerks' office with no offsetting revenue producing functions.

State Funded Judicial Budget

Revenues*

Program	Actual FY 1982	Actual FY 1983	Actual FY 1984
Court of Appeals	$ 34,885	$ 32,499	$ 35,257
Court of Special Appeals	42,254	41,651	44,770
State Board of Law Examiners	207,760	207,960	266,445
District Court**	26,034,995	33,016,438	32,714,383
TOTAL	$26,319,894	$33,298,548	$33,060,855

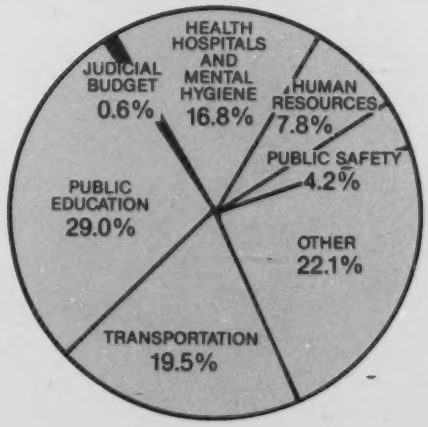
*Revenues come from filing fees, fines, bail forfeitures and court costs remitted to the State's general fund and are not available to offset expenditures except for the special procedures concerning the payments to various sheriffs for service process.

**This is net revenue. The District Court expended $1,503,501 in payments to various sheriffs for serving process. No funds were appropriated for this expenditure which was charged directly against revenues.

Expenditures*

Program	Actual FY 1982	Actual FY 1983	Actual FY 1984
Court of Appeals	$ 944,081	$ 1,082,510	$ 1,147,976
Court of Special Appeals	1,627,931	1,867,755	2,005,440
Circuit Courts	5,268,775	6,085,433	6,192,000
District Court	20,631,751	22,898,919	23,221,577
Maryland Judicial Conference	59,123	64,742	69,081
Administrative Office of the Courts	1,186,716	1,185,068	1,052,809
Court Related Agencies	440,525	446,014	524,126
Maryland State Law Library	221,300	269,036	288,127
Judicial Data Processing	2,885,534	3,183,342	3,665,516
TOTAL	$33,265,736	$37,082,819	$38,166,652

*Expenditures are paid from annual appropriations by the legislature to the judiciary budget.

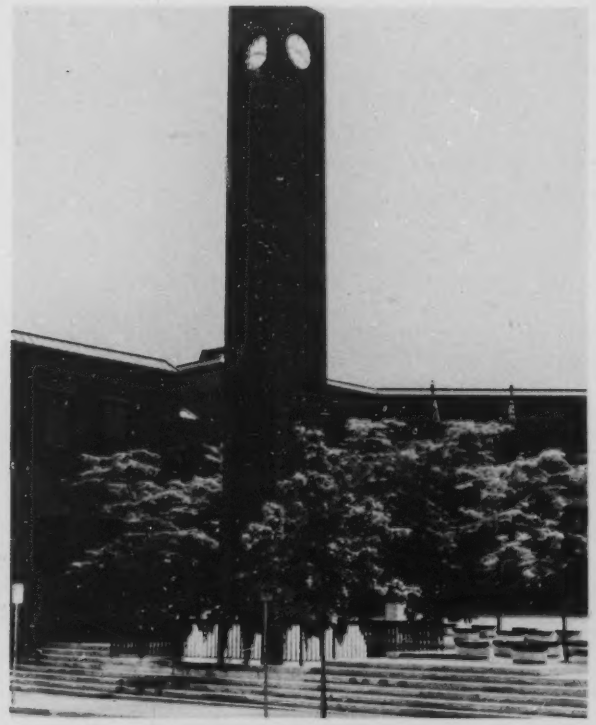


State funded portion of judicial expenditures (shown as solid area) as a percentage of total state expenditures in fiscal 1984

Judicial Branch Personnel in Profile

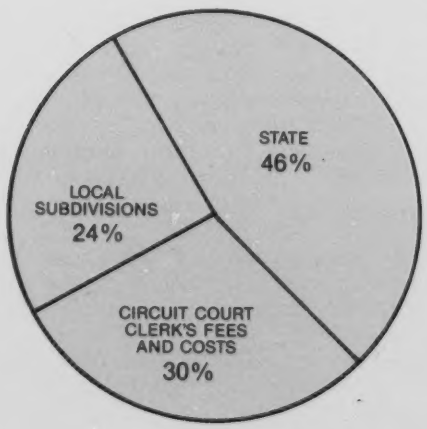
Judicial Personnel	212
Nonjudicial Personnel	
Appellate Courts	79
District Court	897
Administrative Office of the Courts	86
Court Related Agencies (Includes staff to the State Board of Law Examiners, Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, State Law Library, Attorney Grievance Commission and State Reporter)	29
Clerks' Offices—Circuit Courts	1,096
Circuit Courts—Local	623
	3,022

In the 1984 legislative session, considerable legislative activity focused on the size of the clerks' deficiencies. Efforts to enact legislation that would reduce the deficiencies were defeated. On the other hand, the legislature cut by one-third the deficiency supplementation request submitted by the governor leaving the clerks with two-thirds of the original request to supplement the fees and commissions collected by their offices. At the time of publication of this report no one can indicate what the fiscal impact will be as a result of such legislative action.



Other costs are funded by Maryland's 23 counties and Baltimore City. In fiscal 1984 the appropriations by the local subdivisions were approximately $20 million. Court-related revenues collected by the circuit courts from sources other than fines, forfeitures, and appearance fees are minimal. This money comes from such sources as fees and charges in domestic relations' matters and service charges in collecting nonsupport. Fines, forfeitures and certain appearance fees are returned to the subdivisions. That sum was approximately two million dollars in fiscal 1984.

The chart illustrating the contributions by the State, the clerks' offices and the local subdivisions to support the judicial branch of government, shows that the state portion accounts for approximately 46 percent of all costs, while the local subdivisions and the clerks' offices account for 24 and 30 percent respectively.



Source of funding to support the judicial branch of government.

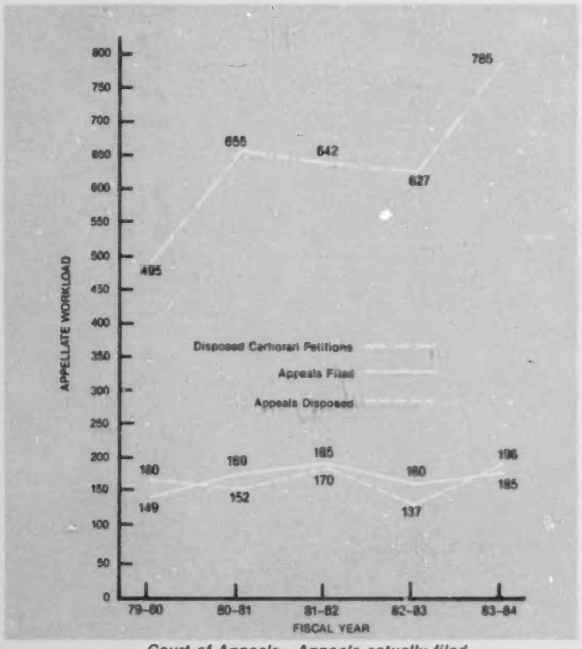
The Maryland Courts

The Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals of Maryland is the highest tribunal in the State of Maryland and was created by the Constitution of 1776. In the early years of its existence, the Court met at various locations within the State, but since 1851 has sat only in Annapolis.

The Court is presently composed of seven members, one from each of the first five Appellate Judicial Circuits and two from the Sixth Appellate Judicial Circuit (Baltimore City). Members of the Court, after initial appointment by the Governor, and confirmation by the Senate, run for office on their records, without opposition. If the voters reject the retention in office of a judge, or if the vote is tied, that office becomes vacant and must be filled by a new appointment. Otherwise, the incumbent judge is retained in office for a ten-year term. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is designated by the Governor and is the constitutional administrative head of the Maryland judicial system.

By legislation effective January 1, 1975, the Court of Appeals hears cases almost exclusively by way of certiorari. As a result, its formerly excessive caseload has been reduced to a manageable level so as to allow it to devote its efforts to the most important and far-reaching decisions.



Court of Appeals—Appeals actually filed and terminated within fiscal year

At present the Court may review a case decided by the Court of Special Appeals or may bring up for review cases filed in that court before they are decided there. The Court of Appeals may also review certain decisions rendered at the circuit court level if those courts have acted in an appellate capacity with respect to an appeal from the District Court. The Court is empowered to adopt rules of judicial administration, practice and procedure, which have the force of law. It admits persons to the practice of law, reviews recommendations of the State Board of Law Examiners and conducts disciplinary proceedings involving members of the bench and bar. The Court of Appeals may also decide questions of law certified for review by federal or other state appellate courts.

Matters filed for the September 1983 docket formed the incoming workload of the Court of Appeals for fiscal year 1984. Filings received from March 1 through February 28 were entered on the September Term docket for argument during the period from the second Monday in September continuing until the beginning of the next term. In this report, filings are counted by Term, March 1 through February 28, and dispositions by fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

For the September 1983 Term, 981 filings came into the Court. These included: 761 petitions for certiorari; 160 regular cases; 38 attorney discipline proceedings; and 22 miscellaneous appeals, of which two were character committee proceedings regarding candidates for the bar and four were certified questions of law from the United States District Court. Dispositions for fiscal year 1984 totaled 1,015, including: 785 petitions for certiorari; 196 regular cases; 16 attorney discipline proceedings; 18 miscellaneous appeals, of which two were character committee proceedings, and one was a certified question of law from a Federal court. In addition to hearing attorney discipline cases, during fiscal 1984, the Court of Appeals admitted 1,045 persons to the practice of law, including 131 attorneys from other jurisdictions.

In any case or proceeding pending in or decided by the Court of Special Appeals upon appeal from the circuit court or an orphans' court or the Maryland Tax Court, a party may file in the Court of Appeals a petition for certiorari to review the case or proceeding. The Court grants those writs that it finds "desirable and in the public interest."

The Court may also grant certiorari under certain circumstances in District Court appeal cases, after the circuit court has heard the initial appeal. During fiscal year 1984, the Court of Appeals granted 136 (17.3 percent) of the 785 petitions considered by the Court. Approximately 58 percent of these petitions were criminal cases.

Once certiorari was granted, cases were placed on the regular docket. On its own motion, the Court can also add cases to its regular docket from cases pending in the Court of Special Appeals. The Court identifies cases suitable for its consideration from a monthly review of appellants' briefs in the intermediate court. For the 1983 Term, 160 cases were docketed. Of these, 65 were criminal cases and 95 were civil (law, equity or juvenile). Geographically, 32 cases (20 percent) came from Baltimore City, 86 (53.7 percent) came from the four large suburban counties, and the remaining 42 (26.3 percent) came from the other counties. Of the large counties, the most cases, 24, came from Montgomery County, followed closely by Prince George's County with 22 cases, Baltimore County with 21 cases, and 19 regular docket cases from Anne Arundel County.

The Court of Appeals disposed of 196 cases on the regular docket during fiscal 1984. Of these, 22 were from the 1984 Term, 94 were from the 1983 Term, 72 from the 1982 Term, and eight from the 1981 Term. Pending before the Court as of the end of fiscal 1984 were 126 cases, 11 less than the number of pending cases at the same time last year. From the 1983 docket, 61 cases were pending, in addition to 11 cases remaining from the 1982 docket; and 54 cases which were filed recently on the 1984 docket to be heard during the September 1984 Term. Cases disposed within fiscal 1984 took an average of 3.2 months from the time certiorari was granted until argument and from argument to decision, the time period was 6.2 months. The Court filed a total of 152 majority opinions in fiscal 1984, 15 of which were per curiam. It also filed 41 dissenting opinions, three concurring opinions, and four dissenting in part and concurring in part.

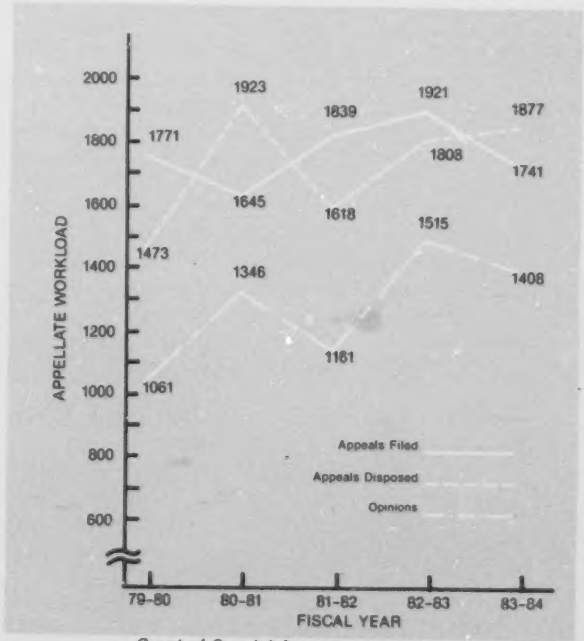
Of the 196 dispositions, 101 (51.5 percent) concerned criminal cases, 58 (29.6 percent) concerned law cases, 35 (17.9 percent) decided equity cases, and only 2 (1.0 percent) addressed juvenile cases. As to the type of disposition, 79 affirmed the lower court, 58 reversed, and 24 were vacated and remanded to the lower court. Seven cases each were either dismissed without opinion or remanded without affirmance or dismissal, seven decisions were affirmed in part and reversed in part, 18 were either dismissed with opinions or dismissed prior to argument or submission, and two were transferred to the Court of Special Appeals. Overall, the balance was about equal between cases affirmed or dismissed and cases reversed or remanded.

The Court of Special Appeals

The Court of Special Appeals is Maryland's intermediate appellate court. It was created in 1966 as the result of a rapidly growing caseload in the Court of Appeals which had caused that court to develop a substantial backlog.

The Court of Special Appeals sits in Annapolis, and, although it was originally composed of five judges, now consists of thirteen members. One member of the Court is elected from each of the first five Appellate Judicial Circuits while two members are elected from the Sixth Appellate Judicial Circuit. The remaining six judges are elected from the State at large. Members of the Court of Special Appeals are initially appointed by the Governor, confirmed by the Senate and thereafter run on their records, without formal opposition, and are elected to a ten-year term of office in the same manner as are members of the Court of Appeals. The Chief Judge of the Court of Special Appeals is designated by the Governor.

The Court of Special Appeals, except as otherwise provided by law, has exclusive initial appellate jurisdiction over any reviewable judgment, decree, order or other action of a circuit court and generally hears cases appealed as of right from the circuit courts. Judges of the Court are empowered to sit in panels of three. A hearing or rehearing before the Court *en banc* may be ordered in any case by a majority of the incumbent judges of the Court. The Court also considers applications for leave to appeal in such areas as post conviction, *habeas corpus* matters involving denial of



Court of Special Appeals—Appeals actually filed and terminated within fiscal year

or excessive bail, inmate grievances, and from sentences entered upon guilty pleas.

As in the Court of Appeals, matters filed in the Court of Special Appeals for the September 1983 docket formed the incoming workload of the Court of Special Appeals for fiscal year 1984. Filings received from March 1 through February 28 were entered on the September Term docket for argument during the period from the second Monday in September through the end of the following June. In this report, filings are counted by Term, March 1 through February 28, and dispositions by fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

Reversing the steep upward climb in caseload during the previous year, the Court of Special Appeals received 1,777 cases on the regular docket for the September 1983 Term, a reduction of 191 cases (9.7 percent). The majority of filings, 927 (52.2 percent), were criminal cases; and these accounted for most of the decrease. This has occurred following the adoption, effective July 1, 1983, of §12-302 of the Courts Article and Maryland Rule 1096, removing the right of direct appeal to the Court from a guilty plea. Under the new requirements, those appealing from a guilty plea must first file an application for leave to appeal. The 850 civil cases (47.8 percent of the total) showed a decline of a few cases from last year. In the civil area, the Court has since the 1980 Term used the procedure of the prehearing conference to identify cases suitable for resolution by the parties. Of 1,103 information reports received during the 1983 Term, identifying the noting of appeals in the circuit courts, the Court assigned 462 (41.9 percent) for prehearing conference. For more than one-third of the cases identified, the burden on the regular docket workload was reduced following the assignment. Directly, 92 cases were dismissed or settled before, at, or as a result of the conference. Issues were limited in another four cases, and 15 cases proceeded with expedited appeals. A further 51 cases were dismissed or remanded after the prehearing conference. By clarifying the issues and bringing the parties together, the prehearing conference procedure saves effort for the Court and appeal costs for the litigants.

Geographically, Baltimore City contributed the largest number of appeals, 483 (27.2 percent). The large counties sent 849 appeals (47.8 percent). Of these, Montgomery County sent the most, 277 (15.6 percent), followed by Prince George's County, with 251 (14.2 percent). Baltimore County contributed 167 (9.4 percent), and Anne Arundel County sent 154 (8.7 percent). The proportionate contribution from each appellate circuit followed closely that of the large counties. The circuit court cases tried generated appeals at the rate of ten percent, calculated as the ratio of 1983 Term regular docket appeals to fiscal year 1983 trials.

Of the 1,877 cases on the regular docket disposed by the Court of Special Appeals during fiscal year 1984, 1,465 (78.1 percent) were from the 1983 Term docket. A further 332 cases (17.7 percent) from the 1982 docket were concluded as well, plus 75 cases (4.0 percent) from from the 1984 docket, and five cases (0.3 percent) from the 1981 docket. On June 30, 1984, of the 745 cases pending, the majority, 498 (66.8 percent), were from the 1984 docket in the ordinary course of being scheduled for the current term. Only 247 cases (36.4 percent of all pending) remained undecided from the 1983 Term. These generally were cases argued at the end of the fiscal year awaiting completion of opinions. No cases remained from earlier dockets. These figures depict the Court successfully keeping current with its large caseload. The cases disposed during fiscal 1984 were argued or disposed before argument in an average of 5.3 months. Those argued were decided in an average of 1.2 months from argument.

A majority of the dispositions of the Court of Special Appeals were affirmances of the lower courts. These numbered 1,085 (57.8 percent). While 983 (52.4 percent), barely half, of the disposed cases were criminal matters, 700 (64.5 percent), nearly two-thirds, of the affirmances were for criminal case decisions. Dismissals accounted for 620, or one-third of all dispositions. This was more than double the proportion for last year, with the increase coming largely from criminal cases. The dismissals were increased by appeals from guilty pleas no longer eligible for direct appeal and therefore dismissed on the Court's own motion. The proportion of direct reversals, including full and partial reversals, was about one-fifth of law and equity cases but one-tenth of juvenile and criminal. While 63 cases (3.4 percent) were transferred to the Court of Appeals, only 15 (1.5 percent) of criminal appeals were transferred.

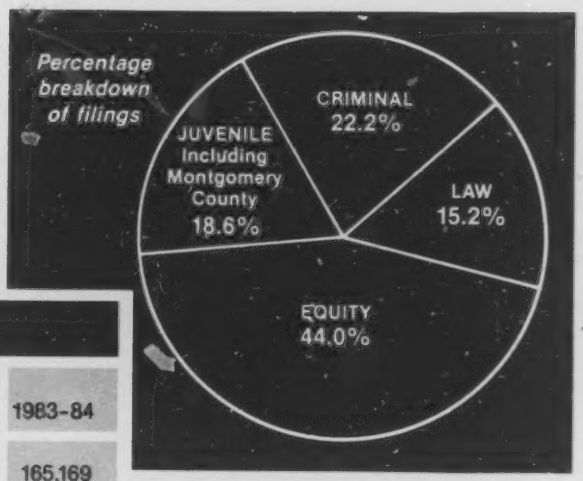
In addition to the regular appeals, the Court of Special Appeals also disposed of 308 cases on the post-conviction and miscellaneous dockets during fiscal year 1984. Of 252 post-conviction dispositions, the Court denied applications for leave to appeal in 193 cases, granted 14, remanded 13, and dismissed 32. Of five Inmate Grievance Commission cases, the Court denied all applications for leave to appeal. Of 51 other dispositions from the miscellaneous docket, including habeas corpus/bail cases and motions for stays of execution of orders pending appeals, 36 were denied, eight granted, seven dismissed, and no cases were remanded.

The Circuit Courts

The circuit courts are the highest common law and equity courts of record exercising original jurisdiction within the State. Each has full common law and equity powers and jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases within its county, and all the additional powers and jurisdiction conferred by the Constitution and by law, except where by law jurisdiction has been limited or conferred upon another tribunal.

In each county of the State, there is a circuit court

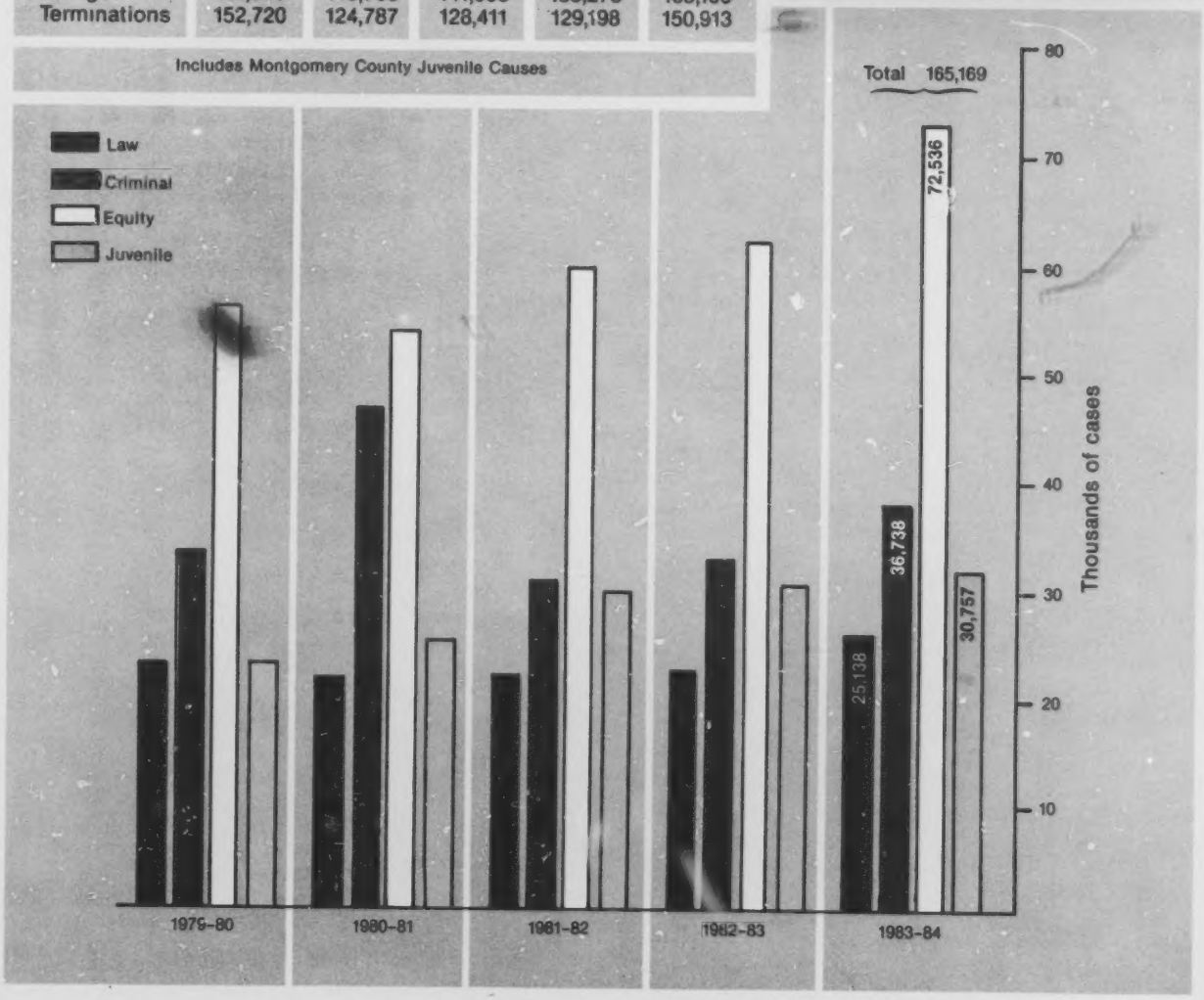
which is a trial court of general jurisdiction. Its jurisdiction is very broad, but generally it handles the major civil cases and the more serious criminal matters. The circuit courts also decide appeals from the District Court and from certain administrative agencies.



Circuit Court Filings by fiscal year

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
Filings	151,946	146,768	141,958	155,278	165,169
Terminations	152,720	124,787	128,411	129,198	150,913

Includes Montgomery County Juvenile Causes



Circuit Court Filings by fiscal year

These courts are grouped into eight geographical circuits. Each of the first seven contains two or more counties. The Eighth Judicial Circuit consists of Baltimore City and as of January 1, 1983, the former Supreme Bench has been consolidated into the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

As of June 30, 1984, there were 104 circuit court judges with at least one judge for each county and 23 in Baltimore City. Unlike the other three levels of courts in Maryland, there is no chief judge for the circuit courts. There are eight circuit administrative judges appointed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals who perform administrative duties in each of their respective circuits. They are assisted by county administrative judges.

Each circuit judge is initially appointed to office by the Governor and must stand for election at the next general election following by at least one year the vacancy the judge was appointed to fill. The judge may be opposed by one or more members of the bar, with the successful candidate being elected to a fifteen-year term of office.

Law, equity, juvenile, and criminal case filings amounted to 165,169 in fiscal 1984. This figure also includes 4,131 juvenile causes heard at the District Court level in Montgomery County. With respect to total circuit court caseload, 44.0 percent of the filings were in equity, 22.2 percent in criminal, 18.6 percent in juvenile, and 15.2 percent in the law category.

The fiscal 1984 filings of 165,169 increased statistically by 6.3 percent over the 155,278 filings recorded in fiscal 1983. Increases were registered in all four major categories. Law filings increased the most, up 9.7 percent over the previous fiscal year (25,138 in fiscal 1984 compared to 22,915 in fiscal 1983) followed by criminal, up 8.4 percent (36,738 in fiscal 1984 as opposed to 33,862 in fiscal 1983); and equity, up 6.1 percent (72,536 in fiscal 1984, 68,340 in fiscal 1983). Juvenile recorded only a slight increase of 1.9 percent (30,757 in fiscal 1984 compared to 30,161 in fiscal 1983).

In fiscal 1984, 20,840 law cases filed in the five major jurisdictions of Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Baltimore City accounted for 82.9 percent of the 25,138 State's total caseload. This represents a 9.8 percent increase from the 18,979 filings recorded for these jurisdictions in fiscal 1983. The other 19 counties recorded 4,296 law cases; 17.1 percent of the total law filings and representing a 9.1 percent increase over the 3,936 cases counted last year. Increased law filings were predominantly noted in the metropolitan areas of Maryland: Anne Arundel County (up 15.0 percent), Baltimore County (up 4.1 percent), Montgomery County (up 1.2 percent), Prince George's County (up 10.8 percent), and Baltimore City (up 14.9 percent). Within the law category, two case types rose the most in fiscal 1984—motor tort and "other" tort cases. The latter includes personal injury and property damage cases resulting from tortious actions other than a motor vehicle negligence case.

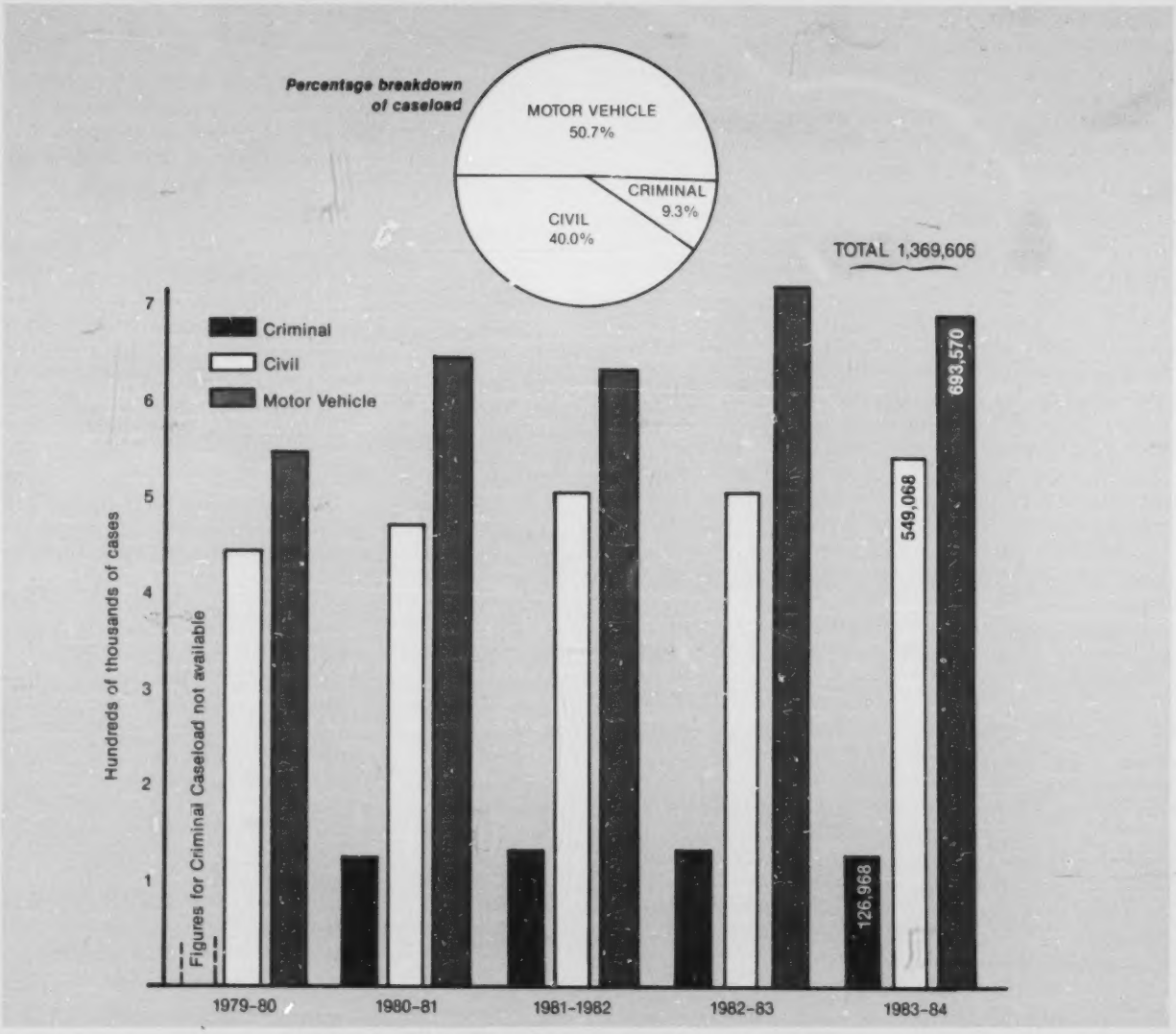
Equity case filings in the four major urban counties and Baltimore City accounted for 52,850 cases or 72.9 percent of the State filings recorded at 72,536. The figures in the major jurisdictions rose by 7.5 percent over the 49,119 cases filed in fiscal 1983. The other 19 counties consumed 27.1 percent of the total caseload in fiscal 1984, which amounted to 19,686 cases.

Criminal case filings statewide totaled 36,738 in fiscal 1984. The 28,462 criminal filings for the four major urban counties and Baltimore City represent an 8.4 percent increase as compared to the 26,247 filings recorded last year. Metropolitan areas continue to consume the large majority of the State's criminal caseload (77.4 percent) compared to the amount of cases filed in the other 19 counties (22.6 percent).

There were 30,757 juvenile causes recorded statewide in fiscal 1984. This includes the 4,131 causes filed in the District Court for Montgomery County. The four major urban counties and Baltimore City were responsible for 25,585 filings or 83.1 percent of the total juvenile caseload; a 2.0 percent increase over last year's figure of 25,064. The other 19 counties recorded 5,172 juvenile filings or 16.9 percent of the total State caseload; an increase of 1.4 percent over last year's figures of 5,097.

Terminations reported totaled 150,913 in fiscal 1984 for the four major categories of law, equity, criminal, and juvenile. This figure includes 3,721 juvenile terminations heard at the District Court level in Montgomery County.

More detailed information about the workload of the circuit courts can be found in the companion annual report volume, *Statistical Abstract, 1983-1984.*



District Court—Caseload by fiscal year

The District Court

The District Court of Maryland was created as the result of the ratification in 1970 of a constitutional amendment proposed by the legislature in 1969.

The District Court began operating on July 5, 1971, and replaced an existing miscellaneous system of trial magistrates, people's and municipal courts. It is a court of record, is entirely State funded and has statewide jurisdiction. District Court judges are appointed by the Governor to ten-year terms, subject to Senate confirmation. They do not stand for election. The first Chief Judge of the District Court was designated by the Governor, but all subsequent Chief Judges are subject to appointment by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. The District Court is divided into twelve geographical districts, each containing one or more political subdivisions, with at least one judge in each subdivision.

As of June 30, 1984, there were 88 judges on the Court, including the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge is the administrative head of the Court and appoints administrative judges for each of the twelve districts, subject to the approval of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. A chief clerk of the Court is appointed by the Chief Judge. Administrative clerks for each district are also appointed as are commissioners who perform such duties as issuing arrest warrants and setting bail or collateral.

The District Court has jurisdiction in both the criminal, including motor vehicle, and civil areas. It has little equity jurisdiction and has jurisdiction over juvenile causes only in Montgomery County. The exclusive jurisdiction of the District Court generally includes all landlord/tenant cases; replevin actions; motor vehicle violations; criminal cases if the penalty is less than three years imprisonment or does not exceed a fine of $2,500, or both; and civil cases involving amounts not exceeding $2,500. It has concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts in civil cases over $2,500 to not exceeding $10,000; and concurrent jurisdiction in misdemeanors and certain enumerated felonies. Since there are no juries provided in the District Court, a person entitled to and electing a jury trial must proceed to the circuit court.

The District Court processed 693,570 motor vehicle cases, 126,968 criminal cases, and 549,068 civil cases in fiscal 1984. The District Court for Montgomery County also reported an additional 4,131 juvenile filings.

Statewide, 204,007 motor vehicle cases went to trial, with the remaining 452,551 being disposed of without trial by payment or forfeiture. Baltimore County recorded the most motor vehicle trials, 47,308, followed by Baltimore City with 30,733 and Prince George's County with 28,153.

Over 37 percent of the District Court criminal caseload was processed in Baltimore City. The four largest counties accounted for 41 percent (52,813 cases) of the criminal workload, with Prince George's having the highest activity, followed by Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Montgomery Counties.

Filings in the civil area increased by five percent from fiscal 1983 to fiscal 1984. Baltimore City, as usual, accounted for the majority of civil filings, 207,616, followed by Prince George's and Baltimore counties with 126,295 and 79,672, respectively.

Trends

In fiscal 1984, the Maryland judiciary again witnessed a significant growth in caseload, a trend which was established in the seventies and has carried over into the eighties. This trend has placed an even greater burden on judicial and court related resources for all four levels in Maryland over the past several years.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals, for example, reported an 11.8 percent increase in filings for the September 1983 Term. During this period, 981 filings were reported including a record number of petitions for certiorari (761) and regular docket appeals (160). This continued the pattern which developed during the September 1981 Term when the Court recorded a growth in the overall number of filings. Approximately 864 filings were reported in that year, followed by 877 filings in the September Term of 1982. At the same time, more than 600 certiorari petitions were disposed of for the fourth consecutive year. During fiscal year 1984, the Court disposed of a record number of 785 petitions for certiorari.

While this data pictures the significant workload of the Court of Appeals, it does not depict the extensive amount of time and effort required to consider the complex and lengthy litigation which is coming before the Court with greater regularity. It is not unreasonable to expect that with the increased number of death penalty cases and other complicated matters involving social issues, the Court can anticipate greater demands upon its limited resources within the next several years.

Court of Special Appeals

In the Court of Special Appeals, the workload pressures are equally demanding and it is this court which perhaps best typifies the explosion of litigation

Jury Trial Prayers Pre- and Post- Gerstung Law (Chapter 608)

	Jury Trial Prayers Pre-Chapter 608	Jury Trial Prayers Post-Chapter 608	Jury Trial Prayers Post-Chapter 608	Jury Trial Prayers Post-Chapter 608
	July 1, 1980- June 30, 1981	July 1, 1981- June 30, 1982	July 1, 1982- June 30, 1983	July 1, 1983 June 30, 1984
Baltimore City*	5,925	2,034	3,209	4,128
Anne Arundel County	503	381	392	459
Baltimore County	1,312	1,050	1,424	1,513
Montgomery County	636	489	1,223	1,924
Prince George's County	952	895	1,583	2,755
All Other Counties	2,962	1,399	1,930	2,414
Statewide	12,290	6,248	9,761	13,193

*Based on number of defendants provided by the Criminal Assignment Office of the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

facing American appellate courts today. Over the past five years, this court experienced a significant expansion in the number of appeals filed and no one single factor can be identified as contributing to this growth. For example, between the September 1978 and 1979 Terms, an 18.0 percent increase was recorded in the number of appeals filed on the regular docket in the Court of Special Appeals (1,416 appeals filed in 1978 compared to 1,671 in 1979). Another increase was reported between the September 1981 and 1982 Terms when the regular docket grew nearly 13 percent (from 1,742 appeals filed in 1981 to 1,968 appeals filed in 1982). Reversing this upward climb in the number of appeals filed on the regular docket, the Court of Special Appeals received 1,777 cases during the September 1983 Term. This is 191 fewer appeals, 9.1 percent less than the previous term and is chiefly the result of a law enacted in 1983 (Chapter 295 of the 1983 Acts) aimed at relieving the caseload. Under the requirements of this law (see also Maryland Rule 1096), cases involving a review of a judgment following a plea of guilty are discretionary appeals rather than as a matter-of-right. Individuals appealing from a guilty plea must file an application for leave to appeal. If the Court grants the request, it is then transferred to the regular docket for appeal purposes. This change in procedure has contributed significantly to the reduction in the number of regular appeals and, at the same time, increased the number of applications for leave to appeal. In fiscal 1983, there were 128 applications for leave to appeal and other miscellaneous cases disposed by the Court of Special Appeals compared to 308 cases disposed during fiscal year 1984. By combining both dockets, the Court's workload has leveled to approximately 2,100 filings a year, an average of more than 160 filings per judge.

The Court of Special Appeals has also adopted several innovative techniques to keep current its burgeoning workload. An expedited appeal process was initiated to aid the Court, and ultimately the litigants, in identifying and processing some cases in a more rapid manner. A prehearing conference procedure was implemented three and a half years ago. The objective is to settle civil cases or limit issues prior to submission of brief or argument. Both changes helped the Court dispose of its regular workload.

Circuit Courts

In the circuit courts, 165,169 filings were reported in fiscal 1984. This exceeded caseload forecasts for that court level and represented an increase of 10,000 additional filings over the total workload reported in fiscal 1983. Increases were reported in all four functional categories—law, +9.7 percent; equity, +6.1 percent; criminal, +8.4 percent; and juvenile, +1.9 percent. Motor tort, domestic and paternity cases seemed to increase the greatest on the civil side, while misdemeanor and CINA cases increased the greatest in the criminal and juvenile courts.

Also affecting the workload of the courts is the impact of legislation. In 1981, the General Assembly passed a law known as the Gerstung law, Chapter 608, Acts of 1981. The legislative intent was to reduce the number of demands made for jury trials in the District Court. As a result, jury trial prayers dropped by one-half after the first year. (See table.) Then, in fiscal 1983, two years after passage of the Gerstung law, jury trial prayers have increased close to the level where they were prior to the enactment of Chapter 608. The impact of this law was further questioned in April of 1984 when the Court of Appeals ruled unconstitutional the denial of a jury trial for a theft offense carrying a penalty of 18 months imprisonment. (See *Kawamura v. State*, 299 Md. 276, 473 A.2d 438 (1984).) In fiscal 1984, jury trial prayers now exceed the 1981 level, thus all but eliminating the effect of the Gerstung law and bringing back greater workload problems for the circuit courts.

District Court

In terms of workload, the District Court recorded 1,369,606 total filings in fiscal 1984. It is the second largest amount in the Court's twelve-year history. For the fourth straight fiscal year, the District Court processed over one and a quarter million cases. Leading the increases were motor vehicle cases which represent 50.7 percent of the overall caseload (693,570 cases). Civil caseload was next with about 40.0 percent (549,068 cases), followed by the criminal category which accounted for only 9.3 percent of the total cases (126,968).

Of the three major case categories, civil cases climbed with the greatest consistency over the past five years, showing an average annual increase of 25,000 to 30,000 cases. Criminal and motor vehicle case categories fluctuate. In fiscal 1984, the District Court reported a slight decline in motor vehicle (down 4.4 percent) and criminal (down 0.4 percent); however, contested motor vehicle cases increased by over 10,000 additional tried cases.

Montgomery County has the highest motor vehicle volume, accounting for approximately 16.6 percent of the State caseload. Prince George's County was next with 16.5 percent; followed by Baltimore County, 15.3 percent; Baltimore City, 8.8 percent; and Anne Arundel County with 7.1 percent. However, in terms of cases tried, which places a greater demand upon judicial resources, Baltimore County ranks first and accounts for nearly a fourth (23.1 percent) of all motor vehicle cases contested in the State in fiscal 1984.

Landlord and tenant cases constituted 71.7 percent of the District Court's civil caseload. This category rose in fiscal 1984 by 30,000 filings statewide, while contested cases climbed by approximately 1,200 cases. Baltimore City and Prince George's County again disposed of the greatest volume of landlord/tenant matters accounting for 67.9 percent of the court's entire civil caseload.

Judicial Administration

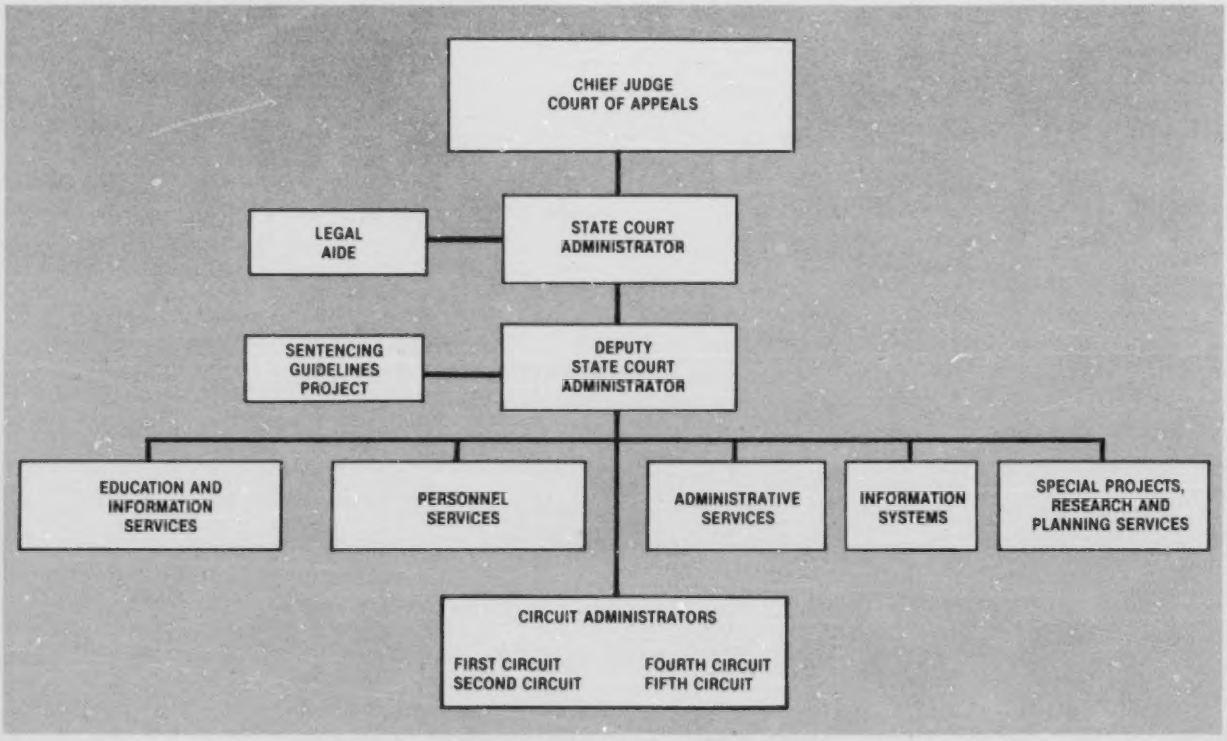
Administrative Office of the Courts

Forty years ago the people of Maryland recognized the need for providing administrative direction to the courts when they ratified Article IV, §18(b), of the Constitution, providing that the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is the "administrative head of the judicial system of the State." But not until 1955 did the General Assembly take initial steps to provide the professional administrative staff necessary to assist the Chief Judge in carrying out the administrative responsibilities.

In that year, the General Assembly established the Administrative Office of the Courts under the direction of a State Court Administrator. This individual is appointed by and serves at the pleasure of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals as provided in §13-101 of the Courts Article. The primary function of the State Court Administrator and the Administrative Office of the Courts is to provide the Chief Judge with information, advice, facilities, and staff to assist in the performance of the Chief Judge's administrative duties. The office implements court administrative policies established by the Chief Judge and the General Assembly.

These administrative assignments include research and planning, education of judges and court support personnel, preparation and administration of the judiciary budget, personnel administration, liaison with the legislative and executive branches, and staff support to the Maryland Judicial Conference and the Conference of Circuit Judges. Personnel are also responsible for the operation of data processing systems, collection and analysis of statistics and other management information. The office also assists the Chief Judge in the assignment of active and former judges to cope with case backlogs or address shortages of judicial personnel.

What follows are some of the details pertaining to the activities of the Administrative Office of the Courts during 1984.



Administrative Office of the Court

Judicial Education and Information Services

The Judicial Institute of Maryland expanded its 1984 curriculum to sixteen days of programming and offered an extensive variety of topics appealing to judges from all court levels and interests. Courses available to judges in the Institute's spring and fall semesters included Fourth Amendment, judicial writing, jury instructions, death penalty, alcoholism, torts, Uniform Commercial Code, civil and criminal law, cross-examination, damages, and marital property.

In its efforts to provide Maryland judges with quality programming, the Institute, along with the judiciaries of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, conducted a regional judicial education program in search and seizure. Sixty-five judges from the four states attended the program hosted by the Delaware Law School of Widener University. The program received an overwhelmingly favorable response and the Institute is pursuing such programs as a supplement to the annual curriculum.

New trial judges attended an intensive orientation seminar in March, 1984. Discussion topics included evidence, sentencing, trial procedures, plea-taking, D.W.I., ethics, attorney-judge relationships, rules of procedure and appellate decisions. The Institute is currently redesigning the orientation seminar for new judges and expects to install significant changes in the 1985 program.

In addition to the design of continuing judicial education programs, the Board of Directors of the Judicial Institute planned the educational portion of the 1984 Maryland Judicial Conference which focused on the newly-adopted rules of procedure, emergency commitment, the insanity plea, and a discussion of recent and important appellate decisions.

The Board of Directors continues to plan for future educational expansion. Grants are being developed to fund programs in the areas of alcoholism and jurisprudence. The videotape and audiotape library is constantly being enlarged to address the informational and educational needs of the judiciary.

As a supplement to judicial education, the Institute offered seven courses to court support and administrative staffs. These courses concentrated on writing techniques, modern punctuation practice, interviewing, time management, advanced grammar skills, and the judiciary environment.

Public information activities were developed and implemented under the guidance of the Public Awareness Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference. Specific projects were designed to educate the general public to their judicial system and to promote understanding between the judiciary and the media.

With the creation of the Speakers' Bureau of the Maryland Judiciary, judges volunteered their time to address schools and community organizations about the role and function of the judicial branch of government in our society. Judges have also made frequent public appearances as guests on community service oriented radio and television programs.

Mock trial competions were again organized for state high school students. Nine school systems participated in the 1984 competition and twenty-six members of the Maryland judiciary volunteered their time and expertise to hear the preliminaries. The first interstate competition between Maryland and New York was held in May in the Court of Appeals with Chief Judge Robert C. Murphy presiding.

A column for Maryland judges has been established in the *Maryland Bar Journal* which offers judges an opportunity to express their perspective on a variety of topics relating to the legal community.

The Public Awareness Committee has participated in several continuing legal education programs designed to improve the relationship between the media and judiciary.

In May, the Bar Association presented a seminar stressing the need for cooperation and an exchange of information between the legal community and the media. New trial judges participated in a program that discussed the responsibilities of reporters and how judges could promote public understanding through the media. An expanded program has been proposed to the Judicial Institute for 1985.

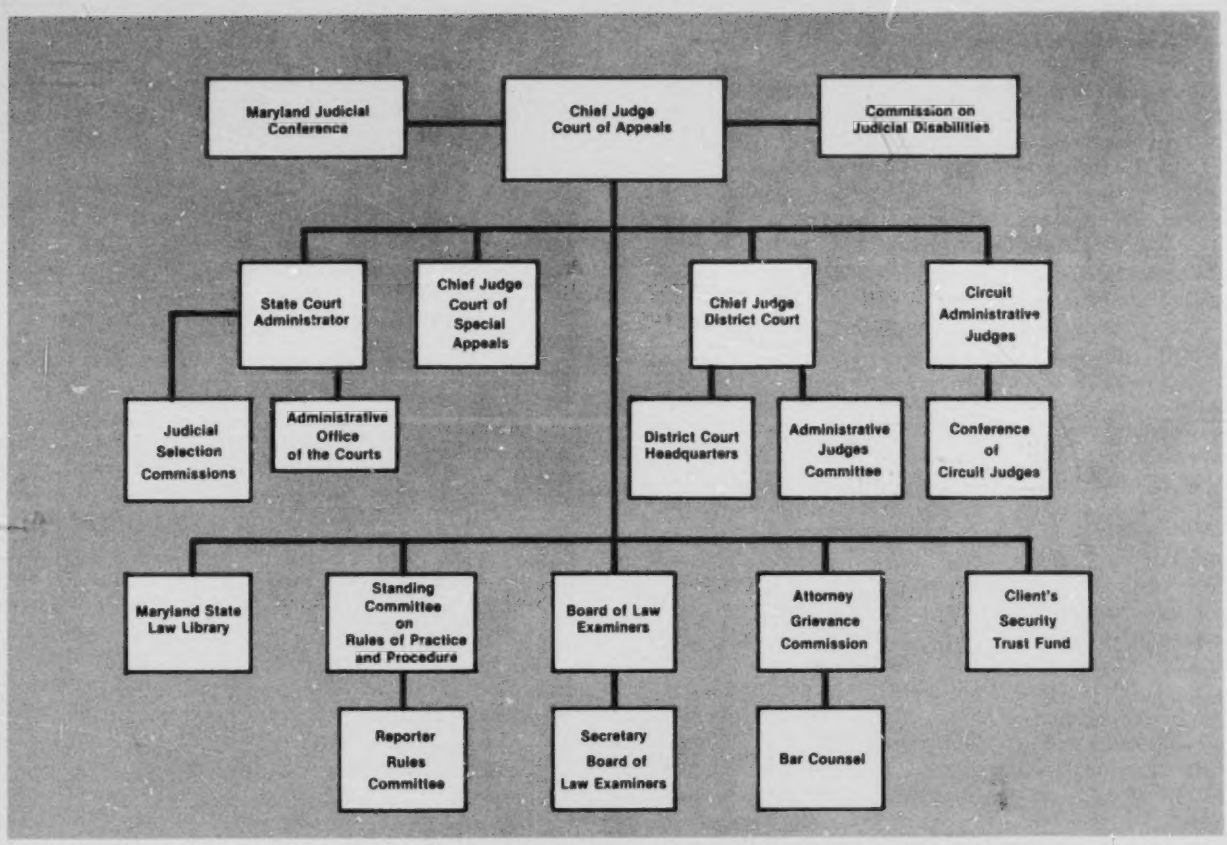
Judicial Information Systems

Several major changes took place during fiscal 1984. Judicial Information Systems (JIS) moved from its location on Hanover Street in Annapolis to larger more convenient quarters at 1748 Forest Drive, Annapolis, Maryland. The move was necessary to accommodate present and proposed expansion of the judicial data processing system.

The traffic adjudication system is now completely operational. All District Courts are linked through a network of leased telephone lines to the central computer in Annapolis, where the main data base is located. Information is entered and retrieved by the personnel in the District Court statewide. It is worth noting that a record 70,588 citations were entered into the system during May, 1984, and the total for the year is expected to reach a new high.

The on-line District Court criminal case processing system started operating. Each court enters criminal data directly into its own central data base located in the computer at Annapolis. Access is available to the Public Safety Data Center and the State Motor Vehicle Administration through a special computer-to-computer link recently installed at these locations.

All planned enhancements to the circuit statistics and criminal reporting system (CSCRS) are complete. Some relatively minor changes are being made, however, in preparation of the consolidation of law and


Maryland Judicial Conference
Chief Judge Court of Appeals
Commission on Judicial Disabilities
State Court Administrator
Chief Judge Court of Special Appeals
Chief Judge District Court
Circuit Administrative Judges
Judicial Selection Commissions
Administrative Office of the Courts
District Court Headquarters
Administrative Judges Committee
Conference of Circuit Judges
Maryland State Law Library
Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure
Board of Law Examiners
Attorney Grievance Commission
Client's Security Trust Fund
Reporter Rules Committee
Secretary Board of Law Examiners
Bar Counsel

Administrative Organization

equity into a single civil division in the circuit court. That became effective July 1, 1984.

A new, small, but more powerful computer has been installed at JIS to replace the old obsolete one that had been used primarily as a data entry device. In addition to handling the present workload, the new equipment will support a number of applications for other sections of the Administrative Office of the Courts. Among the applications will be expenditure accounting, personnel record keeping, word processing functions, as well as, extending remote job entry (RJE) capability to the Annapolis Data Center.

A complete conversion of terminal equipment was made at all District Court locations throughout the State during this past year resulting in cost savings of data processing expenditures for the court.

A project is currently underway to convert the District Court telephone network from an analog to a digital data service. When the service is available, it will eliminate some of the communication problems that sporadically occur over the telephone lines. Completion of the project is expected during the fall of 1984.

Judicial Special Projects, Research, and Planning Services

The Special Projects section meets operational, research, and analytical needs of the State courts and the Administrative Office of the Courts. It exercises planning responsibilities at the request of the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

This section coordinates the nomination and election process of the lawyer members for the nine judicial nominating commissions and also provides staff to the various nominating commissions when a judicial vacancy occurs.

Using suggested guidelines, this unit reviews alcohol treatment and education programs. The results of such efforts are forwarded to the State Court Administrator for review and approval. The unit maintains a directory of approved programs.

Staff members conduct research and program evaluations throughout the year. These efforts include analysis of: judicial personnel needs, court reporting systems, legislation, caseload, court costs, costs of death penalty trials, fiscal data from circuit courts,

and space management reports.

Publications prepared by this unit in fiscal 1984 include *The Judicial Ethics Handbook* and the *Statistical Abstract*.

Judicial Administrative Services

The Judicial Administrative Services office prepares and monitors the annual judiciary budget, excluding the District Court of Maryland. All accounting records for revenues and accounts payable are kept by the staff in cooperation with the General Accounting Department of the State Comptroller's Office. Payroll activities and the working fund account are also the responsibility of the Judicial Administrative Services staff. Records must be maintained in order for the legislative auditor to perform timely audits on the fiscal activities of the judiciary. On July 1, 1984, the accounting system was converted to the State Comptroller's data processing accounting system.

General supplies and equipment are purchased by this office. Inventory controls are established for all of the furniture and equipment used by the judiciary. Other responsibilities include maintaining lease agreements for all leased property, monitoring the safety and maintenance records of the judiciary automobile fleet, and performing special projects as directed by the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

Judicial Personnel Services

Employees of the Judicial Personnel Section develop, recommend, and administer personnel policies and procedures, promulgated by the Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals. The personnel office is responsible for manpower and classification studies, employment counseling and recruitment. Staff also provides counseling and guidance in regard to health care programs, retirement planning and other benefit programs.

The personnel section continues to expand and refine the design of the automated personnel and time card system which provides timely management information to the Chief Judge, the State Court Administrator and managers.

Sentencing Guidelines Project

After being used experimentally for two years in four Maryland circuit courts, sentencing guidelines were extended to all the circuit courts of the State in July, 1983. Since then, most circuit court criminal defendants involved in crimes against persons, drugs, and property have been sentenced according to guidelines which were established by the judges in consultation with the other branches of government and the private bar.

Maryland judges are seeking to make judicial sentencing more equitable and open by articulating, in the form of guidelines, the collective policy decisions judges make when sentencing criminal defendants. Individual judges retain full sentencing discretion but are asked to explain in writing, for purposes of analysis, when they sentence outside the guidelines. Their reasons and other information about every case, which are collected and analyzed by staff for the judges on the Sentencing Guidelines Board, provide the basis for a current statement of judicial policy.

Use of guidelines is monitored so that the information used to modify the guidelines will be as reliable as possible. Staff applies several tests to the 10,000 to 12,000 worksheets submitted annually and traces missing worksheets with the assistance of Judicial Information Systems. Judges and probation agents are informed of errors and omissions.

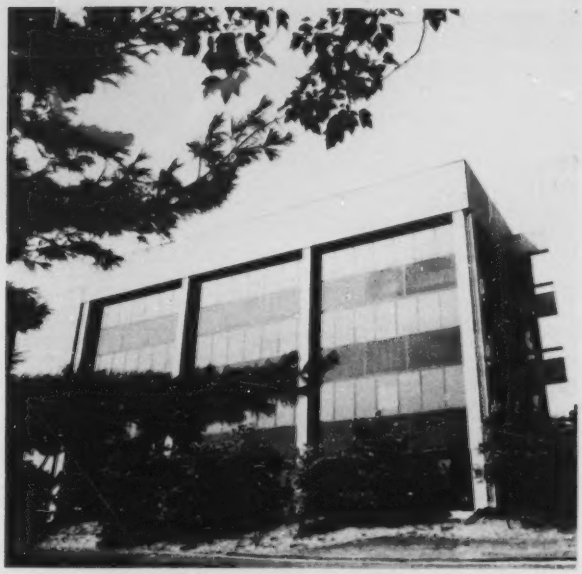
During fiscal 1985, the Sentencing Guidelines Board and staff will prepare a videotaped explanation of the guidelines worksheet, as well as a presentation for new judge orientation. Another anticipated project is a major revision of the guidelines based on an analysis of sentencing data and the comments and suggestions of the public and members of the criminal justice system.

Liaison with the Legislative and Executive Branches

The budget is one example of an important area of liaison with both the executive and legislative branches, since judiciary budget requests pass through both and must be given final approval by the latter. In a number of other areas, including the support of or opposition to legislation, the appointment of judges, and criminal justice and other planning, close contact with one or both of the other branches of government is required. On occasion, liaison with local government is also needed. On a day-to-day working level, this liaison is generally supplied by the State Court Administrator and other members of the Administrative Office staff as well as staff members of District Court headquarters. With respect to more fundamental policy issues, including presentation of the State of the Judiciary Message to the General Assembly, the Chief Judge takes an active part. The Chairman of the Conference of Circuit Judges and the Chief Judge of the District Court also participate in liaison activities as appropriate.

Circuit Court Administration

The newly consolidated Circuit Court for Baltimore City completed its first fiscal year of operation. Despite its existence for approximately 18 months, consolidation is still considered new and efforts will continue to focus on maximizing the use of available judicial manpower to deal with that court's workload as well as a continuation of the impetus to introduce new procedures.



Prince George's County implemented a successful closed-circuit television operation between the county's detention center and the circuit court. It continues to be the first such use of closed-circuit television by a court in Maryland. Its operation permits proceedings pertaining to initial appearance and appointment of counsel without transporting the defendants between the detention center and the court.

In the Circuit Court for Baltimore City, the Community Services Program continues to provide a sentencing alternative to judges. Adult offenders are given the opportunity to perform unpaid labor in lieu of confinement or fines. The program is an integral part of the court system and is frequently used and supported by judges. Since its inception four years ago, over seven thousand offenders have been referred to the program involving over 300,000 hours of work at city government agencies and nonprofit organizations.

Other areas and projects in the circuit courts are more appropriately covered in other sections of this report. Such areas include: the nature and extent of the caseload, addition of judgeships, assignment of judicial manpower, work of the Conference of Circuit Judges, and fiscal problems of the circuit court clerks' offices.

District Court Administration

by the Chief Judge of the District Court of Maryland Robert F. Sweeney

In the opening days of the District Court, more than fifty buildings were leased in whole or in part for court operations in the 23 counties and Baltimore City and few of those buildings were in any way suitable for the use of our citizens when they had occasion to utilize the judicial branch of their state government.

The 60 day period provided by the Constitution of Maryland for the organization of the District Court prior to the court's mandated commencement date of July 5, 1971, allowed no time for the acquisition of suitable facilities in most parts of the State. In that extremely limited time frame, the Chief Judge, the Chief Clerk and the handful of supporting personnel available to them were required to devote their attention to scores of problems relating to the budget, personnel, equipment, forms, and procedures and they simply had to "make do" with the facilities that had been utilized by predecessor courts in every part of Maryland.

Before the summer of 1971 drew to a close, however, court administrators and the Department of General Services embarked on a massive program of relocating the District Court from its most undesirable quarters to more spacious, more comfortable, and more suitable facilities throughout the State, and simultaneously court officials began negotiations with the Department of State Planning seeking the construction of state owned facilities in a dozen Maryland counties.

Now, thirteen years after the creation of the District Court, 35 of the original District Court sites have been abandoned, most having been replaced by larger and specially renovated facilities leased from county or local governments or private entrepreneurs. As of July 1, 1984, however, the State had constructed 11 buildings in nine Maryland counties specifically for use by the District Court and auxillary agencies. Of these 11 structures, nine are District Court Multi-Service Centers, with Cecil, Harford, Howard, Queen Anne's, and Caroline Counties each having two. The remaining two structures are unique county and state joint courthouse projects, housing both the circuit and District Courts in Frederick and Carroll Counties.

In Baltimore City in 1971, the District Court faced highly unusual housing problems, as two unrelated judicial entities had existed side by side and the functions of both were absorbed into the District Court system. The People's Court of Baltimore City, a civil court, performed all of its functions in an attractive building at Fayette and Gay Streets. That building, with its six spacious courtrooms, was in every way appropriate for District Court use, and continues in use by the District Court for the trial of all civil cases within Baltimore City.

The Municipal Court of Baltimore, however, which had jurisdiction over all motor vehicle and criminal misdemeanor cases, was housed in ten separate buildings scattered throughout the city. All motor vehicle cases in the city were tried in a single location at Guilford Avenue and Madison Street in downtown Baltimore, and the building also housed the administrative offices of the Municipal Court. Each of the nine other buildings used by the Municipal Court was a Baltimore City Police Department precinct building, primarily devoted to police functions, but containing a single courtroom, small chambers and a small office for a clerk. Throughout the life of the District Court, the Chief Judge and the successive administrative judges of the court in Baltimore City have shared the view that the public interest is not served by requiring every citizen in that large metropolis to come to a single downtown location for the trial of motor vehicle cases, and those judges have also shared the view that the image of a constitutionally independent judicial branch of government is badly impeded by the juxtaposition of the courts and police facilities, which create an indelible impression in the minds of unsophisticated citizens that the courts are but an adjunct of the police process.

In 1975, the Maryland General Assembly, through its joint Capital Budget Committee, gave its approval to a long-range plan for the construction of three new District Court buildings in Baltimore City to replace the existing traffic court building and the "station house" courts. On September 15, 1983, eight long years later, ground was broken and construction was begun on the first of those buildings on Wabash Avenue, near Northern Parkway in Northwest Baltimore. When that 50,000 square foot building is completed and occupied by the District Court in 1985, all motor vehicle courts and two of the eight criminal courts now being operated in Baltimore City will be relocated to that structure, which will also house that district's administrative staff. Within the next four years, it is anticipated that the remaining two District Court buildings will be ready for occupancy on sites now being selected, one of which will be in the South/Southwest section of the city and the other in the North/Northeast area.

When the last of those buildings is occupied by the District Court, the 100 year old lamentable tradition of mixing the police process and the adjudication of guilt or innocence will be ended. All civil trials in the city will continue to be conducted in the civil building at Fayette and Gay Streets and the three new buildings will be utilized for trials of all criminal and motor vehicle cases arising in the sector of the city in which each of those buildings are located. These four structures of attractive appearance, adequate size, and appropriate design should properly house the District Court in Baltimore City until well into the 21st Century.

Assignment of Judges

The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals has the authority to make temporary assignments of active judges to both appellate and trial courts under Article IV, §18(b) of the Maryland Constitution. In addition, pursuant to Article IV, §3A, and §1-302 of the Courts Article, the Chief Judge, with approval of a majority of the judges of the Court of Appeals, recalls former judges to sit in courts throughout the State.

Temporary judicial assignments with active and retired judges continued in fiscal 1984. While §1-302 sets forth certain conditions that limit the extent to which a former judge can be recalled, this reservoir of available judical manpower has been exceedingly helpful since the legislation was first enacted seven years ago. Using these judges enhances the court's ability to cope with existing caseloads, extended illnesses and judicial vacancies. This is accomplished without calling upon active, full-time judges, and disrupting schedules and delaying case disposition. Former judges were utilized to their greatest extent in both appellate courts and in both trial courts since the law's enactment in 1977.

In fiscal 1984, the Chief Judge assigned five active circuit court judges for temporary judicial assignment to the circuit courts other than their own for a total of 37 days. These particular outside circuit assignments were made pursuant to a predetermined schedule covering a twelve-month period. The schedule provides the Circuit Administrative Judge with advanced notice of the periods for which a particular circuit may be called upon to provide assistance. In addition, Circuit Administrative Judges, pursuant to their authority under the Maryland Rules, moved judges within their circuits. Likewise voluntary exchanges of judges between circuits took place.

Further assistance to the circuit courts was provided by judges of the District Court in fiscal 1984. This assistance consisted of 254 judge days. Included in that figure is 174 judge days provided, as has been since 1973, to the Circuit Court for Baltimore City.

A pool of former judges eligible to be recalled significantly aided the circuit courts throughout the fiscal year. This was particularly evident in one circuit where there were absences due to extended judicial vacancies. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, with the approval of the Court, recalled seven former circuit court judges, one former apppellate judge, and one former District Court judge to serve in the circuit courts for 347 judge days at an approximate cost of $81,500. A total of 230 judge days were provided to the Circuit Court for Baltimore County and the Circuit Court for Baltimore City to assist both courts in managing their caseloads.

Through the constitutional authority vested in him, the Chief Judge of the District Court made assignments internal to that Court to address unfilled vacancies, backlog, and extended illnesses. In fiscal 1984, 323 assignments were made that totaled 393 judge days. In addition, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals recalled seven former District Court judges to that Court totaling 230 judge days for an approximate cost of $46,000.

At the appellate level, maximum use of available judicial manpower continued in fiscal 1984. The Court of Special Appeals backlog is being addressed by limitations on oral argument, assistance by a central professional staff, and prehearing conferences. Also, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals exercised his authority by designating appellate judges to sit in both appellate courts to hear specific cases. Three former appellate judges were recalled to assist both courts for a total of 138 judge days at a cost of $29,340.

Court-Related Units

Board of Law Examiners

In Maryland the various courts were originally authorized to examine persons seeking to be admitted to the practice of law. The examination of attorneys remained a function of the courts until 1898 when the State Board of Law Examiners was created (Chapter 139, Laws of 1898). The Board is presently composed of seven lawyers appointed by the Court of Appeals.

The Board and its staff administer bar examinations twice annually during the last weeks of February and July. Each is a two-day examination of not more than twelve hours nor less than nine hours' writing.

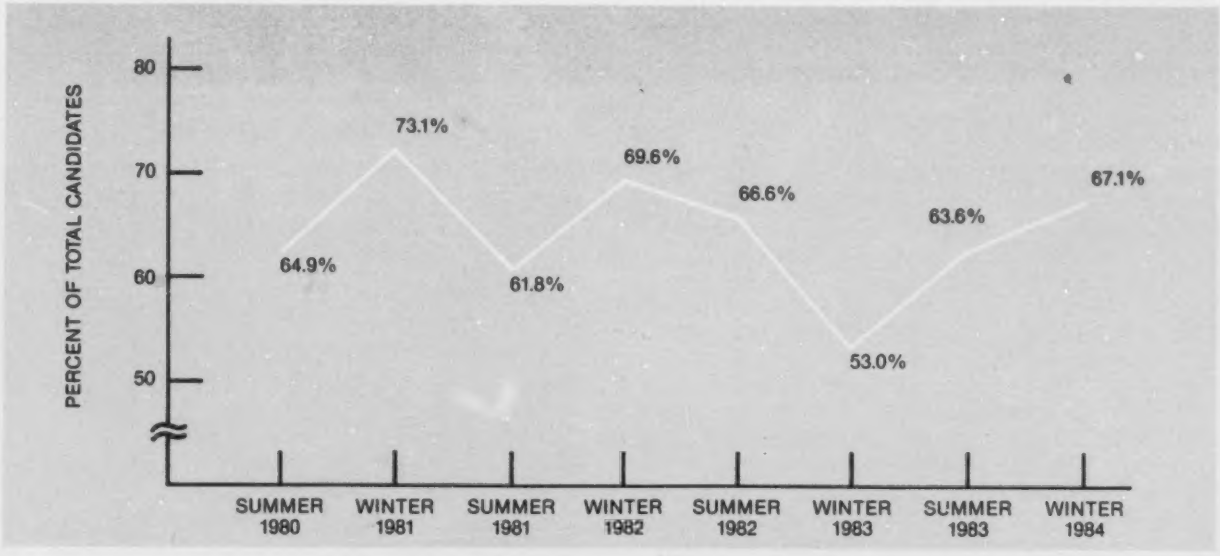
Commencing with the summer 1972 examination and pursuant to rules adopted by the Court of Appeals, the Board adopted, as part of the overall examination, the Multistate Bar Examination. This is the nationally recognized law examination consisting of multiple-choice type questions and answers, prepared and graded under the direction of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. The MBE test now occupies the second day of the examination with the first day devoted to the traditional essay examination, prepared and graded by the Board. The MBE test is now used in forty-eight jurisdictions. It is a six-hour test that covers six subjects: contracts, criminal law, evidence, real property, torts, and constitutional law.

Pursuant to the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar, the subjects covered by the Board's test (essay examination) shall be within, but need not include, all of the following subject areas: agency, business associations, commercial transactions, constitutional law, contract, criminal law and procedure, evidence, Maryland civil procedure, property and torts. Single questions on the essay examinations may encompass more than one subject area and subjects are not specifically labeled on the examination paper.

Maryland does not participate in the administration of the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) prepared under the direction of the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

Beginning with the July, 1983 examination, by amendment to the Rules of the Court of Appeals of Maryland governing admission to the bar, the subject of professional responsibility under the Canons of Ethics, was added to the list of subjects on the Board's essay test.

The results of the examinations given during fiscal 1984 are as follows: a total of 876 candidates sat for the July, 1983 examination with 557 (63.58 percent) obtaining a passing grade, while 556 sat for the February, 1984 examination with 373 (67.08 percent) being successful. Passing percentages for the two previous fiscal years are as follows: July, 1981, 61.80 percent and



Ratio (percent) of successful candidates to total candidates taking the bar examination

February, 1982, 69.59 percent; July, 1982, 66.62 percent; and February, 1983, 53.07 percent.

In addition to administering two regular bar examinations per year, the Board also processes application for admission filed under Rule 14 which governs out-of-state attorney applicants who must take and pass an attorney examination. That examination is an essay type test limited in scope and subject matter to the rules in Maryland which govern practice and procedure in civil and criminal cases and also the Code of Professional Responsibility. The test is of three hours' duration and is administered on the first day of the regularly scheduled bar examination.

At the attorney examination administered in July, 1983, 60 applicants took the examination for the first time along with 14 who had been unsuccessful on a prior examination for a total of 74 applicants. Out of this number 59 passed. This represents a passing rate of 79.72 percent.

In February, 1984, 72 new applicants took the examination for the first time along with 14 applicants who had been unsuccessful on a prior examination for a total of 86 applicants. Out of this number 79 passed. This represents a passing rate of 91.86 percent.

By order of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, dated January 22, 1982, the requirement that all applicants be domiciliaries of the State of Maryland by time of admission to the bar was abolished.

Rules Committee

The Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure, usually called the Rules Committee, was originally appointed in 1946 by the Court of Appeals to succeed an ad hoc Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure created in 1940. Its membership consists of judges, lawyers, and a court clerk. The Committee meets regularly to recommend amendments and additions to the rules of the Court of Appeals governing practice, procedure, and judicial administration in the courts of the State of Maryland.

The major activity of the Rules Committee continues to be the reorganization and revision of the Maryland Rules of Procedure. In the past year the Committee submitted with its 87th Report to the Court of Appeals proposed new rules to replace Chapter 700 (Criminal Causes) and Subtitles BK (Post Conviction Procedure) and EX (Expungement of Records) of Chapter 1100 (Special Proceedings) of the Maryland Rules of Procedure and Maryland District Rules. With its 88th Report the Committee submitted to the Court proposed new rules to replace Chapters 1 (General Provisions), 10 (Commencement of Action and Process), 200 (Parties), 300 (Pleadings), 400 (Depositions and Discovery), 500 (Trial), 600 (Judgment), and parts of Chapter 1100 (Special Proceedings) of the Maryland District Rules. By Order dated April 6, 1984 the Court of Appeals adopted Title 1 (General Provisions) and 2 (Civil Procedure—Circuit Court), submitted last year with the Committee's 82nd Report, and Titles 3 (Civil Procedure—District Court) and 4 (Criminal Causes), to become effective July 1, 1984.

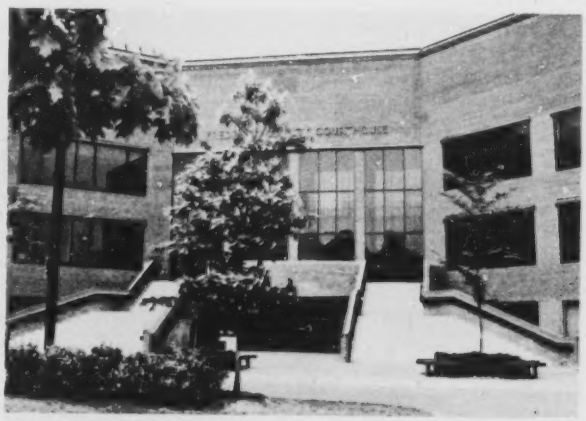
In its 83rd, 84th, 85th, and 86th Reports the Committee submitted to the Court of Appeals some rule changes and additions considered necessary without awaiting completion of the reorganization project. Pursuant to the 83rd Report, Rule 915 was amended to provide for periodic review by the juvenile court of cases in which a child is committed to a local department of social services for placement outside the child's home.

Pursuant to the 84th Report of the Committee, new Rule 1096 was added to Chapter 1000 of the Maryland Rules of Procedure and Maryland District Rule 1299 was amended. Rule 1096 was added to provide a procedure to implement the requirements of Code, Courts Article, §12-302(e) necessitating leave of court for an appeal from a judgment entered following a plea of guilty in circuit court. Maryland District Rule 1299 was amended to shorten the mandatory period of time for retention of District Court records.

Pursuant to the 85th Report, Rule 1038 was amended to permit the placement of a case on the summary calendar after the appellant's brief is filed without awaiting the filing of the appellee's brief.

Pursuant to the Rules Committee's 86th Report to the Court of Appeals, Subtitle G of Chapter 1100 of the Maryland Rules of Procedure and the Maryland District Rules was amended to coordinate with the statutory changes made to Code, Courts Article §§3-302 and 3-303 broadening the remedy of attachment on original process to permit attachment before judgment. Rule F1 of the Maryland Rules of Procedure and Maryland District Rules was amended to reflect the amendments made in Subtitle G.

On September 30, 1983 Julia M. Freit, then serving as Assistant Reporter to the Rules Committee, was appointed Reporter to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Larry S. Gibson, Esq. Mr. Gibson served as Reporter to the Rules Committee from March 1, 1980 until his resignation on June 30, 1983.



State Law Library

The objective of the Maryland State Law Library is to provide an optimum level of support for all the legal and general reference research activities of the Court of Appeals, Court of Special Appeals, and other court-related units within the judiciary. A full range of information services is also extended to every branch of State government and to citizens throughout Maryland.

Originally established by an act of the legislature in 1827, the Library is now governed by a Library Committee whose powers include appointment of the director of the Library as well as general rule-making authority.

With a collection in excess of 175,000 volumes, this specialized facility offers researchers access to three distinct and comprehensive libraries of law, general reference/government documents and Maryland history and genealogy. Of special note are the Library's holdings of state and federal government publications which adds tremendous latitude to the scope of research materials found in most law libraries. An additional research tool available to court and other State legal personnel is Mead Data Central's, computer assisted legal research service, Lexis.

Over the past three years, the Library has made substantial improvements to its collections. The Library now contains holdings of all the out-of-state codes and official state court reports. United States Supreme Court records and briefs on microfiche have been added since the 1980 Term.

A three-year project at the point of conclusion is the classification and recataloging of the entire 15,000 volume legal treatise collection. When completed in the fall of 1984, all of the legal texts will have Library of Congress classification numbers which basically arranges the collection by subject. The Library has been utilizing, since December, 1982, the automated cataloging library services of OCLC, Inc., and substantially improved the timeliness and cost effectiveness of this vital library service.

Additional technical assistance was given to seven circuit court libraries in the development of library services and the continuation of a microfiching program initiated in fiscal 1982. This filming project of the record extracts and briefs from the Court of Appeals and Court of Special Appeals commenced with the 1980 September Terms of Court. The Library supplies a total of 14 current subscriptions to these appellate briefs. The librarian was also responsible for the issuance of a revised edition of *Suggested Minimum Standards—Law Collection for Maryland Circuit Court Libraries.*

During the past year the Library continued to participate in RSVP (Retired Senior Volunteer Program) through Anne Arundel County. This program has provided the Library with a number of part-time volunteers who have initiated and completed a number of important indexing and clerical projects.

As a part of its public relations and information dissemination effort, the Library continued the publication of the quarterly *Recent Acquisitions of the Maryland State Law Library* and also published a new and expanded *Guide to the Resources and Services of the Maryland State Law Library.* Additionally, members of the staff have been active on the lecturing circuit, addressing high school and college classes on the basics of legal research techniques and also appearing before genealogy societies to discuss the collections and services available from the library.

Located on the first floor of the Courts of Appeal Building, the Library is open to the public Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m.–4:30 p.m.; Thursday, 8:30 a.m.–9:00 p.m.; and Saturday, 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY USE
Fiscal 1984

Reference Inquiries	8,718
Volumes circulated to patrons	2,444
Interlibrary Loan Requests filled	334
Saturday attendance	1,804

Attorney Grievance Commission

By Rule of the Court of Appeals, the Attorney Grievance Commission was created in 1975 to supervise and administer the discipline and inactive status of lawyers. The Commission consists of eight lawyers and two lay persons appointed by the Court of Appeals for four-year terms. No member can serve two consecutive four-year terms. The Chairman of the Commission is designated by the Court. Members of the Commission serve without compensation.

The Commission appoints, subject to approval of the Court of Appeals, a lawyer to serve as Bar Counsel and principal executive officer of the disciplinary system. Duties of the Bar Counsel and his staff include investigation of all matters involving possible misconduct, prosecution of disciplinary proceedings and investigation of petitions for reinstatement.

By the same Rule of Court, the Court of Appeals also established a disciplinary fund to cover expenses of the Commission and provided for an Inquiry Committee and a Review Board to act upon disciplinary cases. The Fund is composed of annual assessments upon members of the bar as a condition precedent to the practice of law. The Review Board consists of 18 persons; 15 attorneys and three lay persons from the State at large. Members serve three-year terms and are ineligible for reappointment. Judges are not permitted as members of the Board. The Inquiry Committee consists of both attorney and lay members.

Summary of Disciplinary Action

	1979 -80	1980 -81	1981 -82	1982 -83	1983 -84
Inquiries Received (No Misconduct)	627	811	741	1,052	903
Complaints Received	349	295	326	280	364
Complaints Concluded	427	355	337	269	315
Disciplinary Action Taken by Number of Attorneys:					
Disbarred	3	4	8	11	5
Disbarred by Consent	7	6	2	5	7
Suspension	4	3	4	3	7
Public Reprimand	1	1	2	3	4
Private Reprimand	13	7	7	8	13
Placed on Inactive Status	0	2	3	0	1
Dismissed by Court	0	7	4	3	7
Petitions for Reinstatement Granted	3	0	3	0	1
Number of Attorneys	31	28	33	33	45

Inventoried complaints increased this year as a result of increased new filings. The number of complaints disposed of kept pace with the increased new complaints filed. The number of lawyers disbarred this year decreased to 12 which is about the average that has prevailed for many years.

The Commisssion provides financial support for the Lawyer Counseling program of the Maryland State Bar Association. Complaints against lawyers sometimes result from mental illness, dependence on alcohol or drugs, or simply poor organization of work. The counseling program helps lawyers with these problems. Bar Counsel has found referrals to the counseling system helpful in avoiding more serious disciplinary problems.

During the year the Commission reprinted a brochure, prepared by lay persons from the Commission and Inquiry Committee, to inform Marylanders about the disciplinary system and its purposes. In easily understood terms, it tells when and how to file a complaint. Conferences with citizens interested in an explanation of the system are planned for several regions in the State. The lay members also prepared an article for publication in the *Maryland Bar Journal* and a manual for new Inquiry Committee members.

The Commission and Bar Counsel communicate with Maryland lawyers and the public by publishing articles on disciplinary matters in the *Maryland Bar Journal*, continuing legal education seminars, addresses at public schools and bar association meetings, and appearances before court-related agencies. Efforts are continually made to inform attorneys and clients of how disciplinary infractions arise. Increased awareness may reduce the number of unintended infractions of disciplinary rules.

The Commission maintains a toll-free number (800) 492-1660 for the convenience of complainants and the volunteers who serve in the system.

Although the commission's budgeted expenses were expected to exceed income this year, increased interest income and increases in the number of lawyers admitted to practice together with careful control of expenses have resulted in a slight excess of income over expenses. The Commission again expects to operate at a deficit in fiscal 1985. However, no increase in the amount of the assessment has been necessary. The Commission expects, that an increase in the assessment, which is currently $44, may be needed in fiscal 1986.

Clients' Security Trust Fund

A statute enacted in 1965 empowers the Court of Appeals to provide by rule for the operation of the Clients' Security Trust Fund. It requires an annual assessment from lawyers as a condition precedent to the practice of law in the State of Maryland. Rules of the Court of Appeals that are now in effect are codified as Rule 1228, Maryland Rules of Procedure.

The purpose of the Clients' Security Trust Fund is to maintain the integrity and protect the name of the legal profession. It reimburses clients for losses to the extent authorized by these rules and deemed proper and reasonable by the trustees. This includes losses caused by misappropriation of funds by members of the Maryland bar acting either as attorneys or as fiduciaries except to the extent to which they are bonded.

Seven trustees are appointed by the Court of Appeals from the Maryland bar. One trustee is appointed from each of the first five Appellate Judicial Circuits and two from the Sixth Appellate Judicial Circuit. One additional lay trustee is appointed by the Court of Appeals from the State at large. Trustees serve on a staggered seven-year basis.

The Clients' Security Trust Fund began its eighteenth year on July 1, 1983 with a fund balance of $1,042,684.63, as compared to a fund balance of $912,464.42 for July 1, 1982. The Fund ended its eighteenth year on June 30, 1984 with a fund balance of $1,130,323.45, as compared to a fund balance for the year ending June 30, 1983 of $1,042,684.63.

Interest income for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1984 was $122,761.94 and $119,617.50 was collected from assessments. There were 13,742 lawyers subject to the annual assessment.

During fiscal 1984, the trustees approved and paid twenty-one claims which amounted to $68,981.80. There are nine pending claims with a current liability exposure of $442,775.00.

Judicial Conferences

The Maryland Judicial Conference

The Maryland Judicial Conference was organized in 1945 by the Honorable Ogle Marbury, then Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. It presently exists under provisions of Maryland Rule 1226, which direct it "to consider the status of judicial business in the various courts, to devise means for relieving congestion of dockets where it may be necessary, to consider improvements of practice and procedure in the courts, to consider and recommend legislation, and to exchange ideas with respect to the improvement of the administration of justice in Maryland and the judicial system in Maryland."

The Conference consists of the 212 judges of the Court of Appeals, the Court of Special Appeals, the circuit courts for the counties and Baltimore City and the District Court of Maryland. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals is its chairman; the State Court Administrator is the executive secretary. The Conference meets annually in plenary session. Between these sessions, its work is conducted by an Executive Committee and by a number of other committees, as established by the Executive Committee in consultation with the Chief Judge. In general, the Chairmen and members of these committees are appointed by the chairman of the Executive Committee in consultation with the Chief Judge. The various committees are provided staff support by personnel of the Administrative Office of the Courts.

The Executive Committee

The Executive Committee consists of 17 judges elected by their peers from all court levels in the State. The Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals serves as an ex-officio non-voting member. It elects its own chairperson and vice-chairperson. Its major functions are to "perform the functions of the Conference" between plenary sessions and to submit "recommendations for the improvement of the administration of justice" in Maryland to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, and the full Conference as appropriate. The Executive Committee may also submit recommendations to the Governor, the General Assembly, or both of them. These recommendations are transmitted through the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and are fowarded to the Governor or General Assembly, or both, with any comments or additional recommendations deemed appropriate by the Chief Judge or the Court.

During fiscal 1984, the Executive Committee elected the Honorable Guy J. Cicone, Associate Judge of the Circuit Court for Howard County, as its chairperson and the Honorable John H. Garmer, District Administrative Judge of District Eight of the District Court, as its vice-chairperson.

The Executive Committee met almost monthly and planned the 1984 Maryland Judicial Conference and reviewed the work of the various committees. The Executive Committee worked as a legislative committee referring many matters to the General Assembly for action.

Meeting of the Maryland Judicial Conference

The Thirty-Ninth Annual Maryland Judicial Conference was held on May 10–13, 1984 in Baltimore County at the Hunt Valley Inn.

A review of the criminal rules was presented during the first session by Judges George B. Rasin, Jr. and Robert J. Gerstung, Deborah K. Chasanow, Esq., and Arnold Weiner, Esq.

The judges heard presentations on pleadings and motions practice and domestic violence. Mental health issues and emergency commitment procedures were also discussed by the Conference.

Judges participated in the analyses of recent Maryland appellate decisions. They selected small group sessions on eight different cases involving: *Hicks* type cases; prayer for jury trial—District Court; exclusion of alibi evidence; doctrine of interspousal tort immunity; double jeopardy; and hypnotically enhanced testimony.

Conference of Circuit Judges

The Conference of Circuit Judges was established pursuant to Maryland Rule 1207 to make recommendations on the administration of the circuit courts. Membership includes the eight Circuit Administrative Judges and one judge elected from each of the eight circuits for a two-year term. The chairman also is elected by the Conference for a two-year term. In fiscal 1984, the Conference met four times to address various concerns of the circuit court judges. The following highlights some of the important matters considered by the Conference of Circuit Judges.

The Conference:

1. Recommends guidelines to improve procedures for seeking additional circuit court judgeships.

For the past several years the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals has certified to the Maryland legislature the need for additional circuit court judgeships. The certification process came under review by the Conference in fiscal 1984. A subcommittee of the Conference was formed to review the entire process and make recommendations to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals. These recommendations should be completed in fiscal 1985.

2. Endorses implementation of a uniform commitment form.

In the last annual report it was reported that the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services asked the Conference to support the development of a uniform commitment form to eliminate different types of commitment forms presently in use in the circuit courts. In fiscal 1984 a committee consisting of representatives from different segments of the criminal justice system, including the circuit courts and the District Court, submitted its report with a proposed form. The Conference unanimously endorsed the form and directed that it be implemented on a pilot basis in one or two judicial circuits in fiscal 1985.

3. Proposes legislation.

The Conference supported various legislative proposals. Its position on certain legislative concerns was referred to the Executive Committee of the Maryland Judicial Conference. It requested that legislation be introduced in the 1984 legislative session dealing with consent in foreign adoptions; limiting the number of parcels that may be introduced in a bill of complaint and foreclosure of equity redemption cases; amending Article 27, §11E, on sentencing in cases of assaults by inmates in correctional institutions; amending §3-702(b) of the Courts Article to conform to Rule Z54 concerning discretionary referral in habeas corpus matters to the original jurisdiction; and amending Article 27, §616½(d)(1) to remove the requirement that a court strike out a bond forfeiture if a defendant is produced 90 days after the defendant's original failure to appear.

One area of activity that received considerable attention by the Conference was the legislation introduced by the Governor's Task Force to Review the Defense of Insanity. Of concern to the Conference was the advisability of using certain informational reports, that would be required for submission, involving the status of an individual found not guilty by reason of insanity.

4. Urges rule changes.

The Conference referred to the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure of the Court of Appeals proposals to amend certain Maryland Rules. The first matter concerned amending Rule V74c 2 (c)(3) (Inventory and Accounting—Accounting—Annual Accounting—Form and Content of Accounting—Summary of Income) to provide more detail on income and expenses reported by a fiduciary and that such income and expenses be verified by the trust clerk in the circuit court clerks' office. The second matter concerned a conflict between Rule D 80 and Article 16, §85(b), both of which concerned the access to adoption records. The conflict between the statute and the rule was referred to the Rules Committee as it relates to whom access is given to and the limiting nature of that access. The third seeks an amendment to Rule S72 f (Pleading—Financial Statements—To Be Filed) that would require submission of marital and nonmarital assets and liabilities to the court with pleadings as is required for financial statements. And finally, it asked for an amendment to the new rules that would permit a court to raise the issue of improper venue in a proceeding even if the parties do not. Under the new rules affecting the circuit courts, the defense of improper venue is waived if not raised pursuant to the rule. All these matters are presently pending before the Rules Committee.

5. Establishes communication with agency officials.

A subcommittee of the Conference met with the commissioner of the Division of Correction of the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services; the warden of the Reception, Classification, and Diagnostic Center; and the director of transportation for the division, in an effort to improve the procedure by which writs are delivered to the Division of Correction requiring inmates be produced on a certain day. Under the present procedures, writs served on the division are not returned to the courts so that the courts are not advised in advance as to whether or not the individual will be produced on a certain day. The division outlined the massive problem with which it is faced to coordinate this effort throughout the State and made assurances that it will attempt to improve the way in which this matter is handled. In turn, the Conference was asked to communicate directly with the Commissioner to maintain links between the courts and the division.

6. Urges better communication between judicial committees.

During the course of the fiscal year, the Conference of Circuit Judges addressed the need for communication between the various committees of the Maryland Judicial Conference, and the Conference itself so that each would be better informed. To this end, the Conference recommended to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals and the Chairman of the Executive Committee that Conference members be appointed to the several Judicial Conference Committees.

Administrative Judges Committee of the District Court

by the Chief Judge of the District Court of Maryland Robert F. Sweeney

The Administrative Judges Committee of the District Court, unlike its counterpart, the Conference of Circuit Judges, was not established by rule of the Court of Appeals, but arose almost inherently from the constitutional and statutory provisions which created the District Court of Maryland in 1971.

Under Article IV of the Maryland Constitution and the implementing legislation in the Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article, the District Court is a single, statewide entity. Although the Chief Judge is responsible for the maintenance, administration, and operation of the District Court at all of its locations throughout the State, with constitutional accountability to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals, the administrative judges of each of the District Court's twelve districts are in turn responsible to the Court's Chief Judge for the administration, operation, and maintenance of the District Court in their respective district. Together or separately, the Chief Judge and the administrative judges are the appointing authorities and constitutional or statutory supervisors for all of the 1,000 employees of the District Court and are vested by statute with additional and specific authority to regulate practice and procedure in the District Court, to establish the amount of prepaid fines in motor vehicle and natural resources cases, and to establish court costs in civil cases.

To enable these thirteen constitutional administrators to speak with one voice, the Chief Judge formed the Administrative Judges Committee when the Court began in 1971. In 1978, when Maryland Rule 1207 was amended to provide for election of some of the members of the Conference of Circuit Judges, he provided for the biannual election of five trial judges of the District Court to serve on the Committee with the District Court's twelve administrative judges. The Chief Judge, ex-officio, serves as Chairman of this Committee.

Meetings of the Committee are held at least once each quarter, and additionally as special circumstances might require. In the four meetings of the Committee held during fiscal 1984, the Committee took a great variety of actions. Some of the more noteworthy of those actions were: the appointment of a subcommittee to study the computerized docketing system now used for the trial of criminal and motor vehicle cases; approval of a revised brochure explaining small claims procedures and a similar brochure directd to defendants and victims in criminal trials, which are distributed to public schools and libraries throughout the State; entering into dialogue with the Secretary of Health and Mental Hygiene to discuss the Court's concerns about the commitment and treatment of

alcoholics and drug addicts; adopting procedures for the implementation of new legislation permitting the destruction of certain unserved arrest warrants; making recommendations to the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals concerning the grievance procedures for the judicial branch of government; and mandating the retirement of all District Court commissioners at age 70.

The administrative judges also made recommendations to appropriate committees of the Maryland Judicial Conference on bills that were pending before the Maryland General Assembly, and made recommendations to the Standing Committee on Rules of Practice and Procedure pertaining to the newly revised rules.

During the course of that fiscal year, the Committee also heard presentations from the Honorable Joseph J. Curran, Jr., Lieutenant Governor, in his capacity as Chairman of the Governor's Task Force on the Drinking Driver; from Jerry Powell, Director of the Judicial Information Systems; from representatives of the Maryland Commission for Women and the Women's Law Center; and from representatives of the Department of Public Safety Data Processing Division. The Committee is staffed by Mrs. Margaret Kostritsky, Chief Clerk of the District Court, and Mrs. Betty L. Thompson, administrative aide to the Chief Judge of the District Court.

Appointment, Discipline, and Removal of Judges

Under the Maryland Constitution, when a vacancy in a judicial office occurs, or when a new judgeship is created, the Governor normally is entitled to appoint an individual to fill the office.

The Constitution also provides certain basic qualifications for judicial office. These include: Maryland citizenship; residency in Maryland for at least five years and in the appropriate circuit, District or county, for at least six months; registration as a qualified voter; admission to practice law in Maryland; and the minimum age of 30. In addition, a judicial appointee must be selected from those lawyers "who are most distinguished for integrity, wisdom, and sound legal knowledge."

Although the Constitution sets forth these basic qualifications, it provides the Governor with no guidance as to how he is to go about exercising his discretion in making judicial appointments. Maryland governors have themselves filled that gap, however, by establishing Judicial Nominating Commissions.

Judicial Nominating Commissions

Before 1971, Maryland governors exercised their powers to appoint judges subject only to such advice as a particular governor might wish to obtain from bar associations, legislators, lawyers, influential politicians, or others. Because of dissatisfaction with this process, as well as concern with other aspects of judicial selection and retention procedures in Maryland, the Maryland State Bar Association for many years pressed for the adoption of some form of what is generally known as "merit selection" procedures.

In 1970, these efforts bore fruit when former Governor Marvin Mandel, by Executive Order, established a statewide Judicial Nominating Commission to propose nominees for appointment to the appellate courts, and eight regional Trial Court Nominating Comissions to perform the same function with respect to trial court vacancies. These nine commissions began operations in 1971, and since then, each judicial vacancy filled pursuant to the governor's appointing power has been filled from a list of nominees submitted by a Nominating Commission.

As presently structured, under an Executive Order issued by Governor Harry Hughes on June 8, 1979, and amended April 24, 1982, each of the nine commissions consists of six lawyer members elected by other lawyers within designated geographical areas; six lay members appointed by the Governor; and a chairperson, who may be either a lawyer or a lay person, appointed by the Governor. The Administrative Office of the Courts acts as a secretariat to all commissions and provides them with staff and logistical support.

When a judicial vacancy occurs or is about to occur, the Administrative Office of the Courts notifies the appropriate commission and places announcements in *The Daily Record*. Notice of the vacancy is also sent to the Maryland State Bar Association and local bar association.

The Commission then meets and considers the applications and other relevant information, such as recommendations from bar associations or individual citizens. Each candidate is interviewed either by the full Commission or by the Commission panels. After discussion of the candidates, the Commission prepares a list of those it deems to be "legally and professionally most fully qualified" for judicial office. This list is prepared by secret written ballot. No Commission may vote unless at least nine of its 13 members are present. An applicant may be included on the list if he or she obtains seven or more votes. The list is then forwarded to the Governor who is bound by the Executive Order to make his appointment from the Commission list.

During fiscal 1984, 24 vacancies occurred, six of which were not filled until fiscal 1985. This compares to 17 vacancies in fiscal 1983, five of which were not filled until fiscal 1984. The Appellate Judicial Nominating Commission met once during fiscal 1984. The Second Judicial Nominating Commission met three times. The Third and Sixth Judicial Nominating Commissions met four times. The Fourth and Fifth Nominating Commissions met one and two times, respectively. Five meetings were held by the Eighth Judicial Nominating Commission.

The accompanying table gives comparative statistics pertaining to vacancies, number of applicants, and number of nominees over the past eight fiscal years. In reviewing the number of applicants and the number of nominees, it should be noted that under the Executive Order, a pooling system is used. Under this pooling system, persons nominated as fully qualified for appointment to a particular court level are automatically submitted again to the Governor, along with any additional nominees, for new vacancies on that particular court that occur within 12 months of the date of initial nomination. The table does not reflect these pooling arrangements. It shows new applicants and new nominees only.

Of the two vacancies on the Court of Special Appeals, both were filled from the circuit court bench.

Judicial Nominating Commission Statistics
Judicial Vacancies and Nominees from fiscal 1977 to fiscal 1984

		Court of Appeals	Court of Special Appeals	Circuit Courts/ Supreme Bench	District Court	TOTAL
FY 1977	Vacancies	0	0	6	15	21[a]
	Applicants	0	0	36	94	130
	Nominees	0	0	15	32	47
FY 1978	Vacancies	1	3	17	9	30[b]
	Applicants	13	25	130	150	318
	Nominees	5	12	47	40	104
FY 1979	Vacancies	1	1	7	11	20[c]
	Applicants	4	25	38	67	134
	Nominees	4	6	18	31	59
FY 1980	Vacancies	1	0	13	11	25[d]
	Applicants	5	0	87	135	227
	Nominees	3	0	27	28	58
FY 1981	Vacancies	0	0	3	10	13[e]
	Applicants	0	0	30[f]	69[f]	99[f]
	Nominees	0	0	6[f]	24[f]	30[f]
FY 1982	Vacancies	1	1	12	11	25[g]
	Applicants	5	7	96[f]	142[f]	250[f]
	Nominees	4	4	26[f]	30[f]	64[f]
FY 1983	Vacancies	0	4	8	5	17[h]
	Applicants	0	32	74[f]	70[f]	176[f]
	Nominees	0	16	17[f]	22[f]	55[f]
FY 1984	Vacancies	0	2	12	10	24[i]
	Applicants	0	27	91[f]	195[f]	313[f]
	Nominees	0	12	29[f]	37[f]	78[f]

[a] In Fiscal 1977, three new vacancies occurred but were not filled until FY 78. Four additional vacancies that occurred in FY 76 were filled.
[b] In Fiscal 1978, all vacancies that occurred during the year were filled. Three additional vacancies that occurred during the year were filled.
[c] In Fiscal 1979, two additional vacancies occurred during the fiscal year, but were not filled until FY 80.
[d] In Fiscal 1980, three new vacancies occurred during the fiscal year but were not filled during that year. Two vacancies that occurred in FY 79 were filled.
[e] In Fiscal 1981, three vacancies were filled that had occurred in Fiscal 1980.
[f] Because of the pooling arrangements available under the Executive Order during the past four fiscal years, the number of applicants and nominees in these years may be somewhat understated. The numbers given in the chart do not include individuals whose names were available for consideration by the Governor pursuant to the pooling arrangement.
[g] Three vacancies that occurred in FY 81 were filled in FY 82. Two vacancies that occurred in FY 82 were not filled until FY 83.
[h] Five vacancies that occurred in FY 83 were not filled until FY 84.
[i] Six vacancies that occurred in FY 84 were not filled until FY 85.

Eleven of the 12 circuit court vacancies were filled during the fiscal year. Four appointments were from the District Court bench while three appointments were from the private bar. There were two vacancies that resulted in reappointments and two vacancies were filled by candidates who were part-time public employees with a limited private practice.

The District Court filled six of the ten vacancies in fiscal 1984. Four appointments were from the private bar and two were public employees.

Removal and Discipline of Judges

Every Maryland judge is subject to mandatory retirement at age 70. In addition, judges of the appellate courts run periodically in noncompetitive elections. A judge who does not receive the majority of the votes cast in such an election is removed from office. Judges from the circuit courts of the counties and Baltimore City must run periodically in regular elections. If a judge is challenged in such an election and the challenger wins, the judge is removed from office. District Court judges face Senate reconfirmation every ten years. A judge who is not reconfirmed by the Senate is removed from office. In addition, there are from six to seven other methods that may be employed to remove a judge from office:

1. The Governor may remove a judge "on conviction in a court of law for incompetency, willful neglect of duty, misbehavior in office, or any other crime . . ."
2. The Governor may remove a judge on the "address of the General Assembly" if two-thirds of each House concur in the address, and if the accused has been notified of the charges against him and has had an opportunity to make his defense.
3. The General Assembly may remove a judge by two-thirds vote of each House, and with the Governor's concurrence, by reason of "physical or mental infirmity . . ."
4. The General Assembly may remove a judge through the process of impeachment.
5. The Court of Appeals may remove a judge upon recommendation of the Commission on Judicial Disabilities.
6. Upon conviction of receiving a bribe in order to influence a judge in the performance of official duties, the judge is "forever . . . disqualified for holding any office of trust or profit in this State" and thus presumably removed from office.
7. Article XV, § 2 of the Constitution, adopted in 1974, may provide another method to remove elected judges. It provides for automatic suspension of an "elected official of the State" who is convicted or enters a *nolo* plea for a crime which is a felony or which is a misdemeanor related to his public duties and involves moral turpitude. If the conviction becomes final, the officer is automatically removed from office.

Despite the availability of other methods, only the fifth one has actually been used within recent memory. Since the use of this method involves the Commission on Judicial Disabilities, which also has the power to recommend discipline less severe than removal, it is useful to examine that commission.

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities was established by constitutional amendment in 1966 and strengthened in 1970; its powers were further clarified in a 1974 constitutional amendment. The Commission is empowered to investigate complaints, conduct hearings, or take informal action as it deems necessary, provided that the judge involved has been properly notified. Its operating procedures are as follows. The Commission conducts a preliminary investigation to determine whether to initiate formal proceedings, after which a hearing may be held regarding the judge's alleged misconduct or disability. If, as a result of these hearings, the Commission, by a majority vote, decides that a judge should be retired, removed, censured or publicly reprimanded, it recommends that course of action to the Court of Appeals. The Court of Appeals may order a more severe discipline of the judge than that which the Commission recommended. In addition, the Commission has the power in limited situations to issue a private reprimand or merely a warning.

The Commission on Judicial Disabilities serves the public in a variety of ways. Its primary function is to receive, investigate and hear complaints against members of the Maryland judiciary. Formal complaints must be in writing and notarized, but no particular form is required. In addition, numerous individuals either write or call expressing dissatisfaction concerning the outcome of a case, or some judicial ruling. While some of these complaints may not fall technically within the Commission's jurisdiction, the complainants are afforded an opportunity to express their feelings and frequently are informed, for the very first time, of their right of appeal. Thus the Commission in an informal fashion offers an ancillary, though vital, service to members of the public.

During the past year, the Commission considered 30 formal complaints—of which three were initiated by the Commission itself, five by practicing attorneys and the remainder by members of the public. Some complaints were directed against more than one judge and sometimes a single judge was the subject of numerous complaints. In all, 11 judges sitting at the District Court level and 17 circuit court judges, were the subjects of complaints.

As in previous years, litigation over some domestic matter (divorce, alimony, custody) precipitated the most complaints (14), criminal cases accounted for ten and the remainder resulted from some civil litigation or the alleged improper demeanor of some jurist.

The Commission deals with formal complaints in

a variety of ways. Tapes or transcripts of judicial hearings are often obtained. When pertinent, attorneys and other disinterested parties who participated in the hearings are interviewed. Sometimes, as part of its preliminary investigation, the Commission will request a judge to appear before it.

During the past year, several complaints were dismissed because the particular judges had resigned their positions. Three judges were requested to appear before the Commission to defend charges against them. In most instances the complaints were dismissed either because the charges leveled were not substantiated or because they did not amount to a breach of judicial ethics. Matters were likewise disposed of by way of discussion with the jurist involved or by private reprimand. In one instance, after a lengthy hearing, the Commission recommended removal of a District Court judge.

Finally, pursuant to Rule 1227 of the Maryland Rules, the Commission serves yet another function. It supplied judicial nominating commissions with confidential information concerning reprimands to or pending charges against those judges seeking nomination to judicial offices.

The Commission meets as a body irregularly, depending upon the press of business. Its seven members are appointed by the Governor and include four judges presently serving on the bench, two members of the bar for at least 15 years, and one lay person representing the general public.

1984 Legislation Affecting the Courts

Much of the 1984 legislative session was consumed by controversies surrounding pension reform, aid to education, environmental matters, and the budget. Despite this preoccupation, there was no lack of abundance, as in past years, of measures affecting the judiciary. The success of these legislative pursuits might best be described as modest. This summary is intended to highlight a few of the more important items. A more detailed summary of 1984 legislation is available through the Administrative Office of the Courts.

1. Judicial Conference Legislation

Habeas Corpus—Procedures—Chapter 548. Amends the procedures for handling a petition for a writ of habeas corpus to provide a judge with discretion to refer the application to the circuit where the person was convicted.

District Court—Jurisdiction—Attachment Before Judgment—Chapter 205. Provides the District Court with exclusive original jurisdiction in cases of attachment before judgment if the claim does not exceed $10,000.

Tax Sales—Right of Redemption Proceedings—Bill of Complaint—Chapter 130. Limits the number of tax sales certificates in a single proceeding to ten in a bill of complaint if more than one property owner is involved.

Assaults by Inmates—Sentencing—Chapter 557. Provides that any sentence imposed as a result of an assault by an inmate will run consecutively to any sentence being served at the time of sentencing.

2. Court Administration

Judicial Compensation—Joint Resolution 1. Provides an across-the-board raise of 9 percent to Maryland judges.

Additional Judgeships—Circuit Court—Chapter 107 —District Court—Chapter 191. Pursuant to Chief Judge Murphy's certification, the legislature created three circuit court and two District Court judgeships.

District Court Commissioners—Salaries—Chapter 191. Establishes a pay plan for commissioners effective July 1, 1985.

District Court—Jurisdiction—Compulsory Education—Chapter 524. Grants concurrent jurisdiction to the District Court and the juvenile court in criminal cases arising out of the compulsory public education laws.

District Court—Civil Jurisdiction—Chapter 205. Provides the District Court with exclusive original jurisdiction in a proceeding to enforce a civil penalty assessment by the Maryland Division of Labor and Industry where the amount does not exceed $10,000.

3. Criminal Law and Procedure

Crimes and Punishments—Illegal Access to Computers —Chapter 433 and Chapter 588. Establishes the crime of unauthorized access to public or private information through the use of computers.

Credit Cards—Payment Device Numbers—Chapter 747. Prohibits the disclosure or unauthorized use of credit card payment device numbers and authorizes the State to recover a money penalty through a civil action for each violation.

Obscene Matter—Chapter 590. Prohibits the sale, rental, distribution, or showing of obscene video tapes or discs to any person under 18 years of age.

Fraud—Cable Television—Chapter 630. Prohibits a person from mechanically intercepting a cable television signal with the intent to obtain services without payment.

Inmates—Sexual Offenses—Sentencing—Chapter 306. Provides for consecutive sentencing for inmates convicted of attempted sexual offenses or assaults with intent to commit a sexual offense.

Disorderly Conduct and Related Crimes—Chapter 644. Increases the maximum fine for crimes relating to disorderly conduct, obstruction of free passage on public streets and disturbance of the peace.

District Court—Suspension of Sentence or Probation—Chapter 432. Alters the maximum period of probation or suspension of sentence that a judge may impose, if the defendant consents in writing for the purposes of restitution.

Task Force on Victims' Services—Joint Resolution—Chapter 28. Requests the Governor to establish a task force to make recommendations for more effective and comprehensive responses to the problems encountered by victims of crime. Membership will include a representative from the judiciary.

4. Civil Law and Procedure

Uniform Commercial Code—Filing of Liens—Chapter 693. Increases the time period within which a purchase money security interest in collateral other than inventory is to be filed in order to maintain priority over a conflicting security interest.

Consumer Goods—Extended Warranties—Chapter 682. Provides that any extended warranty sold by a guarantor or manufacturer to a purchaser of consumer

goods may not supercede any original express warranty and must be offered in addition to the original express warranty.

Consumer Protection—Motor Vehicle Enforcement Act—Chapter 786. Establishes a procedure by which consumers may enforce expressed warranties on motor vehicles.

Maryland Real Estate Time-Sharing Act—Chapter 579. Regulates real estate time-share development by providing for the creation, sale, lease, management and termination of time-share interests.

Local Governments—Contract Disputes—Chapter 539. Establishes alternate forms of arbitration to resolve contract disputes involving local governments and subjects the arbitration decision to a review on the record by a court of competent jurisdiction.

5. Juvenile and Family Law

Juvenile Facilities—Waiver Determinations—Chapter 382. Permits a court to order a minor held in a juvenile facility pending a determination to waive jurisdiction.

Family Law—State Pensions—Chapter 633. Provides that a State retirement allowance, return of contributions, pension, annuity, optional or death benefit payments are subject to assignment if it is expressly provided for in a court decree or order of divorce, alimony, child support, or court approved property settlement.

Support Orders—Health Insurance—Chapter 400. Permits a court to include in any support order a provision requiring a parent to include a child on the parent's health insurance policy.

Divorce—Grounds—Chapter 371. Permits a court to decree a limited divorce based upon the cruelty of treatment or excessively vicious conduct to the complaining party, or of a minor child of the complaining party.

Child Abuse—Bail—Chapter 495. Provides that a person charged with child abuse while on bail or recognizance is ineligible for bail on a subsequent charge of abuse.

Child Abuse—Investigations—Chapter 784. Requires local departments of social service or the appropriate law enforcement agency to conduct an investigation to determine the safety of the child within 24 hours after receiving a report of suspected abuse.

6. Motor Vehicle Laws

Chemical Test for Alcohol—Admissibility—Chapter 638. Permits the test report of breath or blood to be admissible as substantive evidence without the testimony of the technician who performed the test.

Vehicle Laws—Wearing of Headphones—Chapter 514. Prohibits a person from driving a motor vehicle while wearing earphones or a headset.

7. Mental Health

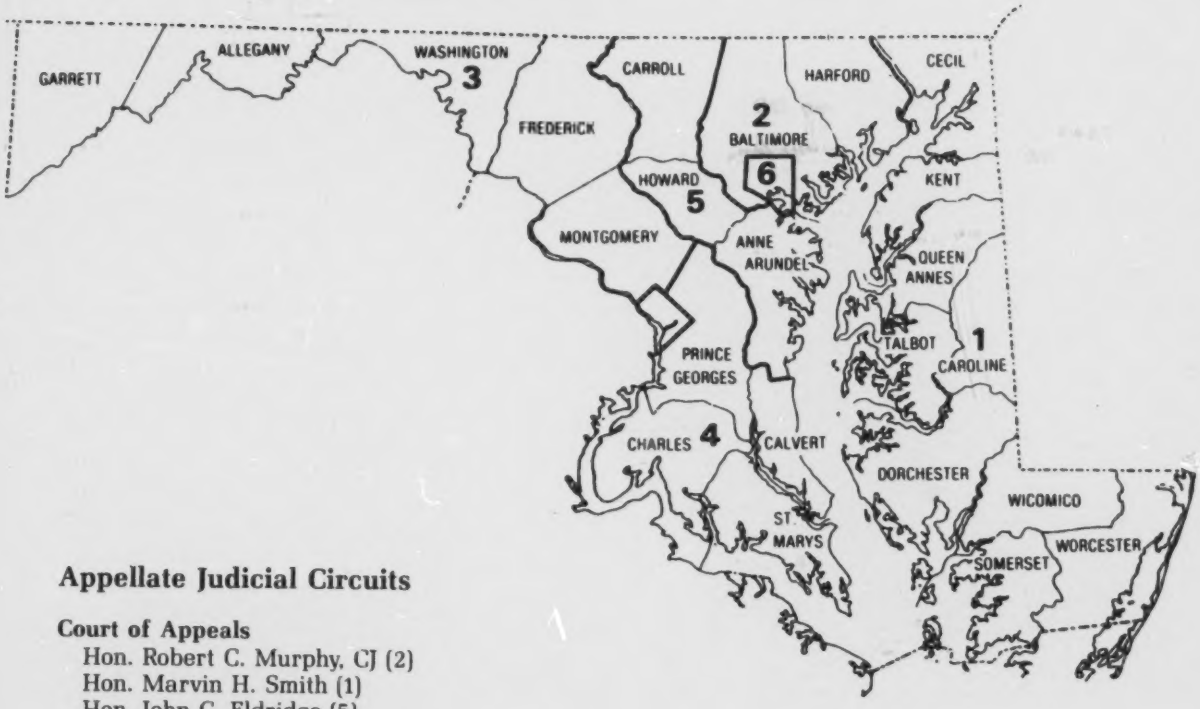
Competency and Criminal Responsibility—Chapter 501. Recodifies the laws relating to incompetency in criminal cases. Major aspects of this legislation include the retention of the insanity defense, shift of the burden of proof to the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence, and retention of the present test for criminal responsibility.

Mentally Ill Individuals—Refusal of Medication—Chapter 481. Provides that a person may refuse medication in a treatment facility except when the individual presents a danger to himself or others, or when the individual has been hospitalized involuntarily and the medication has been approved by a clinical review panel.

Mentally Ill Individuals—Rights in Facilities—Chapter 481. Requires that a mental health facility inform individuals upon admission of their rights with respect to treatment.

Mentally Ill Individual's Rights—Protection— Chapter 429. Establishes investigating procedures for the State designated protection and advocacy agency upon a possible violation of an individual's rights in a mental health facility.

Judicial Maps and Members of the Judiciary
As of September 25, 1984



Appellate Judicial Circuits

Court of Appeals

Hon. Robert C. Murphy, CJ (2)
Hon. Marvin H. Smith (1)
Hon. John C. Eldridge (5)
Hon. Harry A. Cole (6)
Hon. Rita C. Davidson (3)
Hon. Lawrence F. Rodowsky (6)
Hon. James F. Couch, Jr. (4)

Court of Special Appeals

Hon. Richard P. Gilbert, CJ (6)
Hon. Charles E. Moylan, Jr. (At large)
Hon. Solomon Liss (6)
Hon. Alan M. Wilner (At large)
Hon. Edward O. Weant, Jr. (At large)
Hon. John J. Bishop, Jr. (At large)
Hon. John J. Garrity (4)
Hon. William H. Adkins, II (1)
Hon. Paul E. Alpert (2)
Hon. Theodore G. Bloom (5)
Hon. James S. Getty (3)
Hon. Rosalyn B. Bell (At large)
Hon. Robert L. Karwacki (At large)

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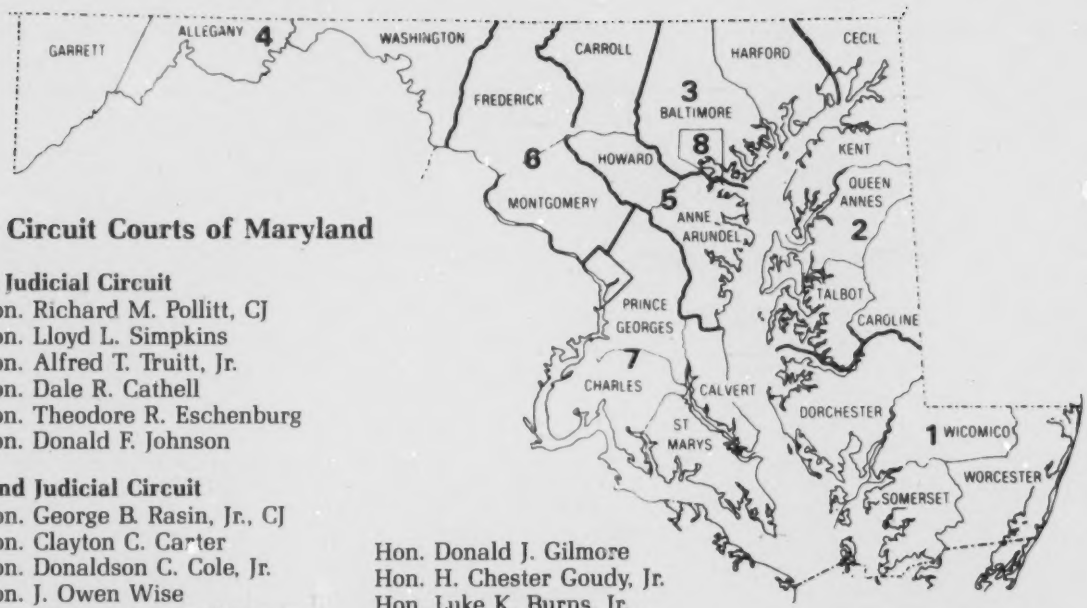

The Circuit Courts of Maryland

First Judicial Circuit
- *Hon. Richard M. Pollitt, CJ
- Hon. Lloyd L. Simpkins
- Hon. Alfred T. Truitt, Jr.
- Hon. Dale R. Cathell
- Hon. Theodore R. Eschenburg
- Hon. Donald F. Johnson

Second Judicial Circuit
- *Hon. George B. Rasin, Jr., CJ
- Hon. Clayton C. Carter
- Hon. Donaldson C. Cole, Jr.
- Hon. J. Owen Wise
- Hon. Edward D. E. Rollins, Jr.
- Hon. John C. North, II

Third Judicial Circuit
- Hon. John E. Raine, Jr., CJ
- Hon. Albert P. Close
- *Hon. Frank E. Cicone
- Hon. Edward A. DeWaters, Jr.
- Hon. William R. Buchanan
- Hon. Brodnax Cameron, Jr.
- Hon. Cullen H. Hormes
- Hon. Austin W. Brizendine
- Hon. James S. Sfekas
- Hon. J. William Hinkel
- Hon. John F. Fader, II
- Hon. Cypert O. Whitfill
- Hon. A. Owen Hennegan
- Hon. Leonard S. Jacobson
- Hon. William O. Carr
- Hon. Joseph F. Murphy, Jr.

Fourth Judicial Circuit
- Hon. Frederick A. Thayer, III, CJ
- Hon. John P. Corderman
- *Hon. Frederick C. Wright, III
- Hon. J. Frederick Sharer
- Hon. Daniel W. Moylan
- Hon. Gary G. Leasure

Fifth Judicial Circuit
- Hon. Morris Turk, CJ
- Hon. Guy J. Cicone
- Hon. Bruce C. Williams
- *Hon. Raymond G. Thieme, Jr.
- Hon. Robert F. Fischer
- Hon. Donald J. Gilmore
- Hon. H. Chester Goudy, Jr.
- Hon. Luke K. Burns, Jr.
- Hon. Eugene M. Lerner
- Hon. Martin A. Wolff
- Hon. J. Thomas Nissel
- Hon. Robert S. Heise
- Hon. James C. Cawood, Jr.
- Hon. Raymond J. Kane, Jr.
- Hon. Robert H. Heller, Jr.

Sixth Judicial Circuit
- Hon. Samuel W. Barrick, CJ
- *Hon. David L. Cahoon
- Hon. John F. McAuliffe
- Hon. John J. Mitchell
- Hon. Richard B. Latham
- Hon. Stanley B. Frosh
- Hon. William M. Cave
- Hon. Calvin R. Sanders
- Hon. William W. Wenner
- Hon. James S. McAuliffe, Jr.
- Hon. Irma S. Raker
- Hon. William C. Miller
- Hon. L. Leonard Ruben
- Hon. DeLawrence Beard

Seventh Judicial Circuit
- *Hon. Ernest A. Loveless, Jr., CJ
- Hon. Perry G. Bowen, Jr.
- Hon. William H. McCullough
- Hon. James H. Taylor
- Hon. Joseph A. Mattingly
- Hon. Jacob S. Levin
- Hon. George W. Bowling
- Hon. Albert T. Blackwell, Jr.
- Hon. Robert J. Woods
- Hon. Howard S. Chasanow
- Hon. Vincent J. Femia
- Hon. Robert H. Mason
- Hon. Audrey E. Melbourne
- Hon. David Gray Ross
- Hon. James M. Rea
- Hon. Richard J. Clark
- Hon. Arthur M. Ahalt
- Hon. G. R. Hovey Johnson

Eighth Judicial Circuit
- Hon. Robert I. H. Hammerman, CJ
- Hon. David Ross
- Hon. Robert B. Watts
- Hon. James W. Murphy
- Hon. Marshall A. Levin
- Hon. Mary Arabian
- Hon. Martin B. Greenfeld
- Hon. Milton B. Allen
- *Hon. Joseph H. H. Kaplan
- Hon. Edgar P. Silver
- Hon. Solomon Baylor
- Hon. Elsbeth Levy Bothe
- Hon. Robert M. Bell
- Hon. Joseph I. Pines
- Hon. John Carroll Byrnes
- Hon. Thomas H. Ward
- Hon. Kenneth Lavon Johnson
- Hon. Edward J. Angeletti
- Hon. Arrie W. Davis
- Hon. Thomas E. Noel
- Hon. David B. Mitchell
- Hon. Hilary D. Caplan
- Vacancy

*Circuit Administrative Judge

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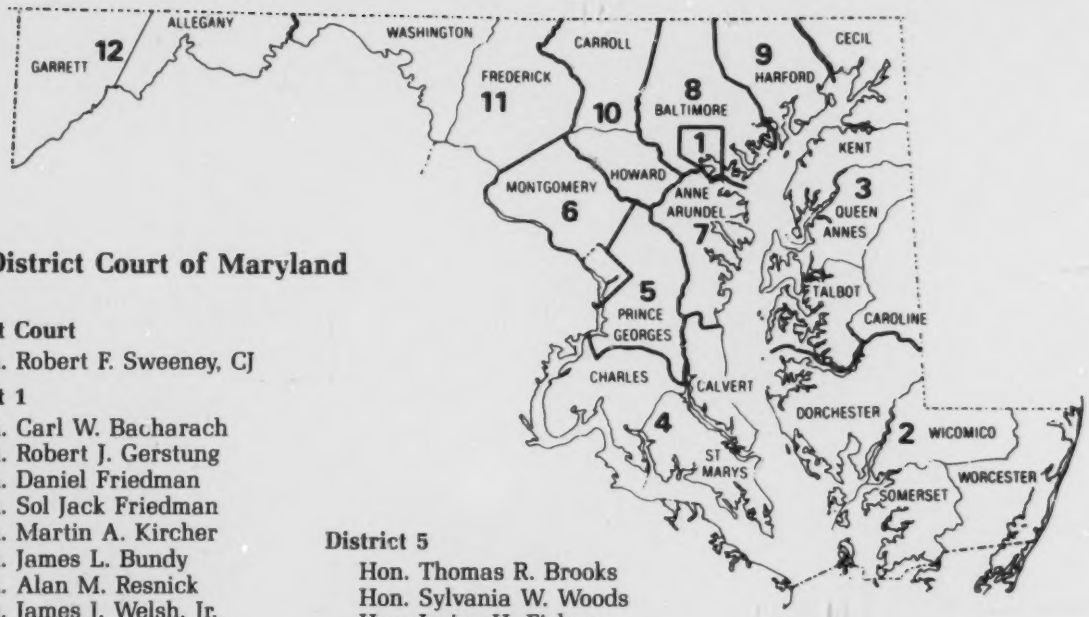

The District Court of Maryland

District Court
Hon. Robert F. Sweeney, CJ

District 1
Hon. Carl W. Bacharach
Hon. Robert J. Gerstung
Hon. Daniel Friedman
Hon. Sol Jack Friedman
Hon. Martin A. Kircher
Hon. James L. Bundy
Hon. Alan M. Resnick
Hon. James J. Welsh, Jr.
*Hon. Joseph A. Ciotola
Hon. Blanche G. Wahl
Hon. Richard O. Motsay
Hon. Neal M. Janey
Hon. Mabel H. Hubbard
Hon. Alan B. Lipson
Hon. George J. Helinski
Hon. Mary Ellen T. Rinehardt
Hon. Charlotte M. Cooksey
Hon. Paul A. Smith
Hon. H. Gary Bass
Hon. Keith E. Mathews
Hon. John C. Themelis
Vacancy

District 2
*Hon. William B. Yates, II
Hon. Robert D. Horsey
Hon. D. William Simpson
Hon. Thomas C. Groton, III

District 3
Hon. Walter E. Buck, Jr.
*Hon. Kenneth A. Wilcox
Hon. L. Edgar Brown
Hon. John T. Clark, III
Hon. H. Thomas Sisk, Jr.
Hon. William H. Adkins, III

District 4
Hon. Larry D. Lamson
*Hon. Robert C. Nalley
Hon. Charles Clarke Raley

District 5
Hon. Thomas R. Brooks
Hon. Sylvania W. Woods
Hon. Irving H. Fisher
*Hon. Graydon S. McKee, III
Hon. Francis A. Borelli
Hon. Bond L. Holford
Hon. Louis J. DiTrani
Hon. Bess B. Lavine
Hon. Joseph S. Casula

District 6
Hon. Douglas H. Moore, Jr.
Hon. John C. Tracey
Hon. Charles W. Woodward, Jr.
Hon. Stanley Klavan
*Hon. Thomas A. Lohm
Hon. Henry J. Monahan
Hon. Louis D. Harrington
Hon. Edwin Collier
Hon. Paul H. Weinstein
Hon. Cornelius J. Vaughey

District 7
*Hon. Thomas J. Curley
Hon. Vernon L. Neilson
Hon. George M. Taylor
Hon. Robert N. Lucke, Sr.
Hon. Donald M. Lowman
Hon. Martha G. Wyatt

District 8
Hon. Edward D. Hardesty
Hon. James Kardash
Hon. Werner G. Schoeler
Hon. William T. Evans
Hon. Gerard W. Wittstadt
Hon. John P. Rellas
Hon. William S. Baldwin
*Hon. John H. Garmer
Hon. A. Gordon Boone, Jr.
Hon. Patricia S. Graham
Hon. Alfred L. Brennan, Sr.
Hon. Christian M. Kahl

District 9
*Hon. Charles J. Kelly
Hon. Harry St. A. O'Neill
Hon. Edwin H. W. Harlan, Jr.

District 10
Hon. Donald M. Smith
*Hon. Francis M. Arnold
Hon. Diane G. Schulte
Hon. R. Russell Sadler
Hon. James N. Vaughan

District 11
Hon. Stanley Y. Bennett
*Hon. Mary Ann Stepler
Hon. Darrow Glaser
Hon. James F. Strine

District 12
Hon. Miller Bowen
*Hon. Paul J. Stakem
Hon. Jack R. Turney

*District Administrative Judge

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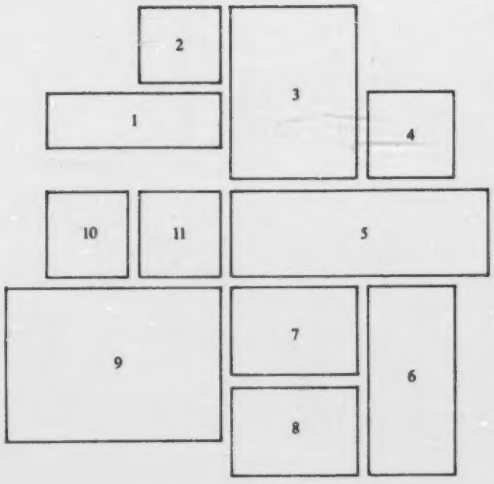
ANNUAL REPORT of the MARYLAND JUDICIARY

1983–1984

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT

Administrative Office of the Courts
Courts of Appeal Building
Post Office Box 431
Annapolis, Maryland 21404
301/269-2141



1. District Court Multi-Service Center – Catonsville, Baltimore County
2. The District Court Building – Annapolis, Anne Arundel County
3. District Court Multi-Service Center – Glen Burnie, Anne Arundel County
4. District Court Multi-Service Center – Denton, Caroline County
5. District Court Multi-Service Center – Essex, Baltimore County
6. Multi-Service Courthouse Complex – Frederick, Frederick County
7. District Court Multi-Service Center – Bel Air, Harford County
8. District Court Multi-Service Center – Ellicott City, Howard County
9. The Court Annex Building – Westminster, Carroll County
10. District Court Multi-Service Center – Elkton, Cecil County
11. District Court Multi-Service Center – Centreville, Queen Anne's County

Report Prepared By:

Michael V. O'Malley
Peter J. Lally
Eleanor K. Adams
Norma P. Gainer

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General

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CIRCUIT COURT - General (continued)

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Equity

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CC-29 Five-Year Comparative Table - Equity Cases Tried

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CIRCUIT COURT (continued)

Criminal

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CC-35 Five-Year Comparative Table - Juvenile Causes - Filings and Terminations

CC-36 Juvenile -- Average Days from Filing to Disposition by Age of Cases and Cumulative Percentages of Dispositions Within Specific Time Periods

DISTRICT COURT

General

DC-1 Motor Vehicle, Criminal, and Civil Cases Filed or Processed in the District Court of Maryland

DC-2 Five-Year Comparative Table - Motor Vehicle, Criminal, and Civil Cases Filed in the District Court

DC-3 Population and Caseload Per District Court Judge

DC-4 Cases Filed or Processed in the District Court Per Thousand Population

DISTRICT COURT (continued)

Motor Vehicle

DC-5 Motor Vehicle Cases Processed by the District Court of Maryland

DC-6 Five-Year Comparative Table - Motor Vehicle Cases Processed by the District Court

Criminal

DC-7 Criminal Cases Processed by the District Court of Maryland

DC-8 Five-Year Comparative Table - Criminal Cases by the Number of Defendants Charged - Processed in the District Court

Civil

DC-9 Civil Cases Filed in the District Court of Maryland

DC-10 Five-Year Comparative Table - Civil Cases Filed in the District Court

Definitions As Used In This Volume

ADOPTION, GUARDIANSHIP -- This includes all adoptions and guardianships including regular adoptions, guardianship with right to adoption and guardianship with right to consent to long-term case short of adoption. Guardianships of incompetents are reported in "Other - General Equity."

ADULT -- A person who is 18 years old or older charged with an offense relating to juveniles to be heard in Juvenile Court. (See § 3-831 of Courts and Judicial Proceedings Article.)

APPEAL -- The resorting to a higher court to reverse or correct a decision of a tribunal below. This includes appeals to the circuit court, the Court of Special Appeals, and the Court of Appeals.

Appeals to the circuit courts include:

1. Record - The judge's review of a written or electronic recording of the proceedings in the District Court.

2. De Novo - The retrial of an entire case initially tried in the District Court.

3. Administrative Agency - Appeals from decisions rendered by administrative agencies. For example:

   Department of Personnel
   County Commissioner
   Department of Taxation and Assessments
   Employment Security
   Funeral Director
   Liquor License Commissioners
   Motion Picture Censors
   Physical Therapy
   State Comptroller (Sales Tax, etc.)
   State Motor Vehicle Authority
   Supervisors of Elections
   Tax Court
   Workmen's Compensation Commission
   Zoning Appeals
   Any other administrative body from which an appeal is authorized.

APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL -- Procedural method by which a petitioner seeks leave of the Court of Special Appeals to grant an appeal. When granted, the matter addressed is transferred to the direct appeal docket of the Court for customary briefing and argument. Maryland Statutes and Rules of Procedure permit applications in matters dealing with post conviction, inmate grievances, appeals from final judgments following guilty pleas, and denial of or grant of excessive bail in habeas corpus proceedings.

CASE -- A matter having a unique docket number; includes original and reopened (post judgment) matters. (Note: In fiscal years 1981 and 1982, reopened matters only include those cases which had a hearing.)

CASELOAD -- The total number of cases filed or pending with a court during a specific period of time. Cases may include all categories of matters (law, equity, juvenile, and criminal). Note: After July 1, 1984, law and equity will be merged into a new civil category.

C.I.N.A. -- Child in Need of Assistance -- Refers to a child who needs the assistance of the court because:

1. The child is mentally handicapped or
2. Is not receiving ordinary and proper care and attention and
3. The parents, guardian or custodian are unable or unwilling to give proper care and attention.

C.I.N.S. -- Child in Need of Supervision -- Refers to a child who requires guidance, treatment or rehabilitation because of habitual truancy, ungovernableness or behavior that would endanger himself or others. Also included in this category is the commission of an offense applicable only to children.

CONDEMNATION -- The process by which property of a private owner is taken for public use without the owner's consent but upon the award and payment of just compensation.

CONTESTED CONFESSED JUDGMENT -- The act of a debtor in permitting judgment to be entered by his creditor immediately upon filing of a written statement by the creditor to the court.

CONTRACTS -- A case involving a dispute over oral or written agreements between two or more parties.

Breaches of verbal or written contracts
Landlord/tenant appeals from District Court

DELINQUENCY -- Commission of an act by a juvenile which would be a crime if committed by an adult.

DISPOSITION -- Entry of final judgment in a case.

DISTRICT COURT - CONTESTED -- Only applies to civil, a case that has gone to trial and both parties (plaintiff and defendant) appear.

DISTRICT COURT CRIMINAL CASE -- Single defendant charged per single incident. It may include multiple charges arising from the same incident.

DISTRICT COURT FILING -- The initiation of a civil action or case in the District Court. District Court criminal and motor vehicle cases are reported as "processed" rather than as "filed."

DIVORCE, NULLITY -- A proceeding to dissolve a marriage. Original filings under this category include divorce a vinculo matrimonii, divorce a mensa et thoro, and annulment. A reopened case under this category includes hearings held after final decree or other termination in the original case. A reopened case may involve review of matters other than the divorce itself as long as the original case was a divorce. (Examples of the latter may be a contempt proceeding for nonpayment of support, noncompliance with custody agreement, modification of support, custody, etc.)

DOCKET -- Formal record of court proceedings.

EQUITY HEARING -- See "Trials."

FILING -- Formal commencement of a judicial proceeding by submitting the necessary papers pertaining to it. Original filing under one docket number and subsequent reopenings (post judgment) under the same number are counted as separate filings. (Note: In fiscal years 1981 and 1982, reopened filings include only those reopened cases which had a hearing.)

FISCAL YEAR -- The period of time from July 1 of one year through June 30 of the next. For example: July 1, 1983 to June 30, 1984.

HEARINGS

Criminal - Any activity occurring in the courtroom, or in the judge's chambers on the record and/or in the presence of a clerk, is considered a hearing, except trials or any hearing that does not involve a defendant.

Examples of Hearings in Criminal

Arraignment
Demurrer
Discovery motion
Guilty plea
Motion to quash
Motion to dismiss
Motion for change of venue
Motion to continue
Motion to suppress
Motion to sever
Nolo contendere
Not guilty with agreed statement of facts
Sentence modifications
Violation of probation

Law - Activities occurring in the courtroom or in the judge's chambers on the record and/or in the presence of a clerk are considered hearings.

Examples of Hearings in Law

Motion to compel an answer to an interrogatory
Motion ne recipiatur
Motion for judgment by default
Demurrer
Motion for summary judgment
Motion to vacate, open, or modify confession of judgment

Equity -- A presentation either before a judge or before a master empowered to make recommendations, on the record or in the presence of a clerk or court reporter, for purposes other than final determination of the facts of the case. Electronic recording equipment, for definition purposes, is the equivalent to the presence of a court reporter.

Examples of Hearings in Equity

Preliminary motions presented in court, including motions for continuance
Determination of alimony pendente lite, temporary custody, etc., in a divorce case
Contempt or modification hearings

Juvenile -- A presentation before a judge, master, or examiner on the record in the presence of a clerk or court reporter. Electronic recording equipment, for definition purposes, is the equivalent to the presence of a court reporter.

Examples of Hearings in Juvenile

Preliminary motions presented in court
Arraignment or preliminary inquiry
Detention (if after filing of petition)
Merits or adjudication
Disposition
Restitution
Waiver
Review
Violation of probation

INDICTMENT -- The product of a grand jury proceeding against an individual.

INFORMATION -- Written accusation of a crime prepared by the State's Attorney's Office.

JURY TRIAL PRAYER - MOTOR VEHICLE -- A request for trial by jury in the circuit court for a traffic charge normally heard in the District Court. A jury trial prayed for a motor vehicle case carries a sentence of more than six months.

JURY TRIAL PRAYER - OTHER (CRIMINAL) -- A request for a trial by jury in the circuit court for charges normally heard in the District Court, except traffic charges or nonsupport.

MISCELLANEOUS DOCKET -- Established and maintained primarily as a method of recording and identifying those preliminary proceedings or collateral matters before the Court of Appeals other than direct appeals.

MOTOR TORTS -- Personal injury and property damage cases resulting from automobile accidents. (This does not include boats, lawn mowers, etc., nor does it include consent cases, settled out of court.)

MOTOR VEHICLE APPEALS -- An appeal of a District Court verdict in a traffic charge.

NOLLE PROSEQUI -- A formal entry upon the record by the plaintiff in a civil suit, or the State's Attorney in a criminal case, to no longer prosecute the case.

NONSUPPORT -- A criminal case involving the charge of nonsupport.

ORIGINAL FILING -- See "Filing."

OTHER APPEALS (CRIMINAL) -- An appeal of a District Court verdict except one arising from a traffic charge or nonsupport.

OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS -- Matters related to the family other than divorce, guardianship, adoption or paternity. Examples of this category include support, custody, and U.R.E.S.A. cases.

OTHER GENERAL EQUITY -- This category includes, among other things, injunctions, change of name, foreclosure, and guardianship of incompetent persons.

OTHER LAW -- This category includes:

Conversion	Issues from Orphans' Court
Detinue	Attachments on original process
Ejectment	Mandamus

OTHER TORTS -- Personal injury and property damage cases resulting from:

Assault and battery - an unlawful force to inflict bodily injury upon another.
Certain attachments.
Consent tort.

False imprisonment - the plaintiff is confined within boundaries fixed by the defendant for some period of time.
Libel and slander - a defamation of character.
Malicious prosecution - without just cause an injury was done to somebody through the means of a legal court proceeding.
Negligence - any conduct falling below the standards established by law for the protection of others from unreasonable risk of harm.

PATERNITY -- A suit to determine fatherhood responsibility of a child born out of wedlock.

PENDING CASE -- Case in which no final disposition has occurred.

POST CONVICTION -- Proceeding instituted to set aside a conviction or to correct a sentence that was unlawfully imposed.

REOPENED FILING -- The first hearing held on a case after a final judgment on the original matter has been entered.

STET -- Proceedings are stayed; one of the ways a case may be terminated.

TERMINATION -- Same as "Disposition."

TRIALS

CRIMINAL

Court Trial -- A contested hearing on the facts of the case to decide the guilt or innocence of the defendant where one or more witnesses has been sworn.

Jury Trial -- A contested hearing on the facts of the case to decide the guilt or innocence of the defendant, where the jury has been sworn.

EQUITY

Court Trial -- A hearing on the merits of the case before a judge, to present evidence for the final disposition, where testimony is given by one or more persons.

Jury Trial -- A contested hearing on the facts of the case to decide in favor of either party where a jury has been sworn.

LAW

Court Trial -- A contested hearing (excluding preliminary motion) on the facts of the case to decide in favor of either party where testimony is given by one or more persons.

Jury Trial -- A contested hearing on the facts of the case to decide in favor of either party where the jury has been sworn.

UNREPORTED CATEGORY -- A filing counted for case type (law, equity, criminal, or juvenile) but not for category within the case type.

THE COURT OF APPEALS

THE COURT OF APPEALS

Matters filed for the September 1983 docket formed the incoming workload of the Court of Appeals for fiscal year 1984. Filings received from March 1 through February 28 were entered on the September Term docket for argument during the period from the second Monday in September continuing until the beginning of the next term. In this report, filings are counted by Term, March 1 through February 28, and dispositions by fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

For the September 1983 Term, 981 filings were reported. These included: 761 petitions for certiorari; 160 regular cases; 38 attorney discipline proceedings; and 22 miscellaneous appeals, of which two were character committee proceedings regarding candidates for the bar and four were certified questions of law from the United States District Court. Dispositions for fiscal year 1984 totaled 1,015, including: 785 petitions for certiorari; 196 regular cases; 16 attorney discipline proceedings; 18 miscellaneous appeals, of which two were character committee proceedings, and one was a certified question of law from a Federal court. In addition to hearing attorney discipline cases, during fiscal 1984, the Court of Appeals admitted 1,045 persons to the practice of law, including 131 attorneys from other jurisdictions.

In any case or proceeding pending in or decided by the Court of Special Appeals upon appeal from the circuit court or an orphans' court or the Maryland Tax Court, a party may file in the Court of Appeals a petition for certiorari to review the case or proceeding. The Court grants those writs that it finds "desirable and in the public interest."

The Court may also grant certiorari under certain circumstances in District Court appeal cases, after the circuit court has heard the initial appeal. During fiscal year 1984, the Court of Appeals granted 136 (17.3 percent) of the 785 petitions considered by the Court. Approximately 58 percent of these petitions were criminal cases.

Once certiorari was granted, cases were placed on the regular docket. On its own motion, the Court of Appeals can also add cases to its regular docket from cases pending in the Court of Special Appeals. The Court identifies cases suitable for its consideration from a monthly review of appellants' briefs in the intermediate court. For the 1983 Term, 160 cases were docketed. Of these, 65 were criminal cases and 95 were civil (law, equity, or juvenile). Geographically, 32 cases (20 percent) came from Baltimore City, 86 (53.7 percent) came from the four large suburban counties, and the remaining 42 (26.3 percent) came from the other counties. Of the large counties, the most cases, 24, came from Montgomery County, followed closely by Prince George's County with 22 cases, Baltimore County with 21 cases, and 19 regular docket cases from Anne Arundel County.

The Court of Appeals disposed of 196 cases on the regular docket during fiscal 1984. Of these, 22 were from the 1984 Term, 94 were from the 1983 Term, 72 from the 1982 Term, and 8 from the 1981 Term. Pending before the Court as of the end of fiscal 1984 were 126 cases, 11 less pending cases at the same time last year. From the 1983 docket, 61 cases were pending, in addition to 11 cases remaining from the 1982 docket; and 54 cases which were filed recently on the 1984 docket to be heard during the September 1984 Term. Cases disposed within fiscal 1984

took an average of 3.2 months from the time certiorari was granted until argument and from argument to decision, the time period was 6.2 months (see Table CA-9). The Court filed a total of 152 majority opinions in fiscal 1984, 15 of which were per curiam. It also filed 41 dissenting opinions, 3 concurring opinions, and 4 dissenting in part and concurring in part.

Of the 196 dispositions, 101 (51.5 percent) concerned criminal cases, 58 (29.6 percent) concerned law cases, 35 (17.9 percent) decided equity cases, and only 2 (1.0 percent) regarded juvenile cases. As to type of disposition, 79 affirmed the lower court, 58 reversed, and 24 vacated and remanded to the lower court. Seven cases each were either dismissed without opinion or remanded without affirmance or dismissal, seven decisions were affirmed in part and reversed in part, 18 were either dismissed with opinions or dismissed prior to argument or submission, and two were transferred to the Court of Special Appeals. Overall, the balance was about equal between cases affirmed or dismissed and cases reversed or remanded.

TABLE CA-1

DISPOSITION OF TOTAL CASELOAD
COURT OF APPEALS

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

Regular Docket	196
Petitions for Certiorari	785
Attorney Grievance Proceedings	16
Character Committee Proceedings	2
Certified Questions of Law	1
Miscellaneous Appeals	15
Total Dispositions	1,015

TABLE CA-2

APPEALS DOCKETED BY TERM
COURT OF APPEALS
REGULAR DOCKET

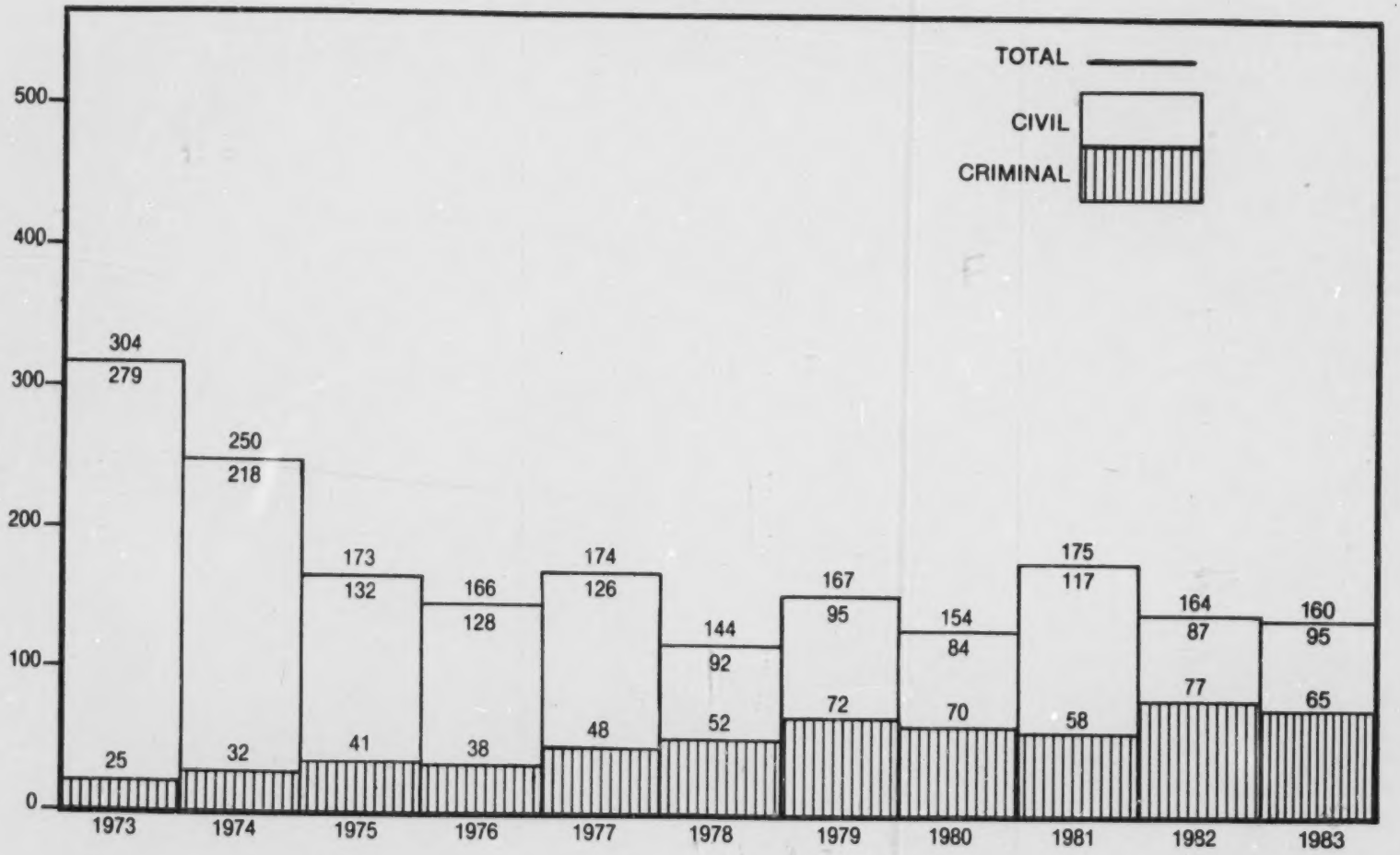


TABLE CA-3

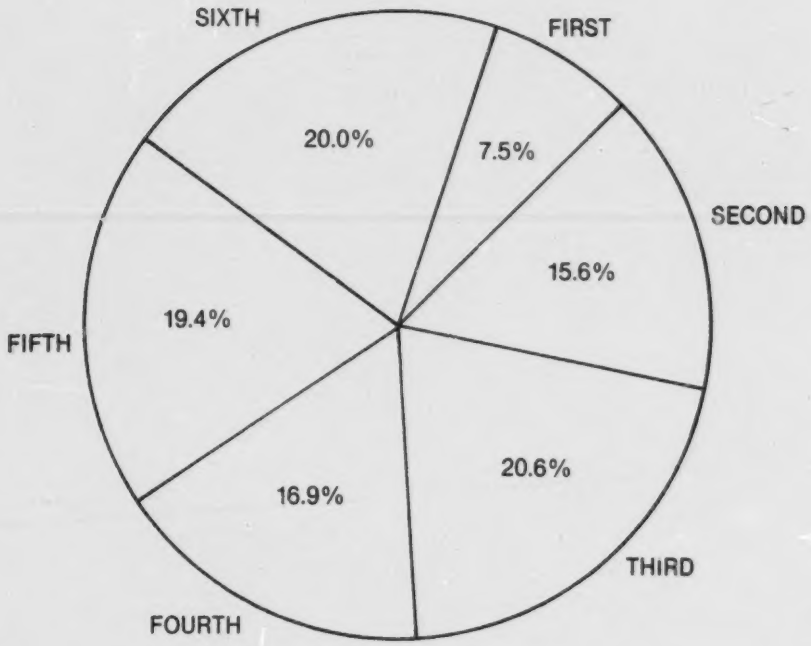
ORIGIN OF APPEALS BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND COUNTIES
COURT OF APPEALS

1983 TERM

FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT		12
Caroline County	1	
Cecil County	3	
Dorchester County	0	
Kent County	3	
Queen Anne's County	3	
Somerset County	0	
Talbot County	1	
Wicomico County	0	
Worcester County	1	
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT		25
Baltimore County	21	
Harford County	4	
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT		33
Allegany County	0	
Frederick County	6	
Garrett County	1	
Montgomery County	24	
Washington County	2	
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		27
Calvert County	0	
Charles County	3	
Prince George's County	22	
St. Mary's County	2	
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		31
Anne Arundel County	19	
Carroll County	3	
Howard County	9	
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		32
Baltimore City	32	
TOTAL		160

TABLE CA-4

ORIGIN OF APPEALS
BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
COURT OF APPEALS
1983 TERM



FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT—12 or 7.5%
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT—25 or 15.6%
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT—33 or 20.6%
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—27 or 16.9%
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—31 or 19.4%
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—32 or 20.0%
TOTAL—STATE—160 or 100%

TABLE CA-5

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
PETITIONS FOR CERTIORARI GRANTED

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

Fiscal Year	Total Dispositions	Number Granted	Percentage
1980	495	121	24.4
1981	655	129	19.7
1982	642	121	18.8
1983	627	120	19.1
1984	785	136	17.3

TABLE CA-6

PETITION DOCKET DISPOSITIONS*

(Petitions for Certiorari)

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Granted	Dismissed	Denied	Withdrawn	Total
PETITIONS	136	10	638	1	785
Civil	60	5	259	1	325
Criminal	76	5	379	0	460

*786 filed in fiscal year 1984.

TABLE CA-7

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS
FOR FILING OF APPEALS ON THE REGULAR DOCKET
COURT OF APPEALS

(In Days and Months)

Docket	Original Filing to Disposition in Circuit Court	Disposition in Circuit Court to Docketing in Court of Appeals
1979	486 16.2	281 9.4
1980	432 14.4	331 11.0
1981	385 12.8	175 5.8
1982	308 10.3	125 4.2
1983	354 11.8	125 4.2

TABLE CA-8

DISPOSITION OF
COURT OF APPEALS CASES

Regular Docket

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Law	Equity	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Affirmed	27	9	0	43	79
Reversed	13	13	1	31	58
Dismissed - Opinion Filed	1	3	0	3	7
Dismissed Without Opinion	1	0	1	3	5
Remanded Without Affirmance or Reversal	0	0	0	2	2
Vacated and Remanded	5	7	0	12	24
Affirmed in Part, Reversed in Part	3	1	0	3	7
Dismissed Prior to Argument or Submission	8	1	0	2	11
Transferred to Court of Special Appeals	0	1	0	1	2
Rescinded	0	0	0	1	1
Origin					
1981 Docket	0	0	0	8	8
1982 Docket	20	17	0	35	72
1983 Docket	36	16	2	40	94
1984 Docket	2	2	0	18	22
Total Cases Disposed During Fiscal 1984	58	35	2	101	196

NOTE: Origin totals in past annual reports combined cases disposed during the fiscal year and cases pending from completed docket years. (See note to Table CA-10.)

TABLE CA-9

AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS FOR
CASES DISPOSED BY
COURT OF APPEALS

Regular Docket

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Certiorari Granted to Argument or to Disposition Without Argument[a]	Argument to Decision[b]	Certiorari Granted to Decision[a]
Days	97	187	256
Months	3.2	6.2	8.5
Number of Cases	182	154	182

[a]Includes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1984.
[b]Includes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1984 which were argued.

TABLE CA-10

CASES PENDING
COURT OF APPEALS REGULAR DOCKET

JUNE 30, 1984

	Law	Equity	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Origin					
1982 Docket	2	2	0	7	11
1983 Docket	22	16	0	23	61
1984 Docket	16	5	2	31	54
Total	40	23	2	61	126

NOTE: Origin totals in past annual reports combined disposed and pending cases. Pending case totals in past annual reports included only cases from concluded docket years; i.e., figures to compare with 1983 docket year were excluded. (See note to Table CA-8.)

THE COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

THE COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

As in the Court of Appeals, matters filed in the Court of Special Appeals for the September 1983 docket formed the incoming workload of the Court of Special Appeals for fiscal year 1984. Filings received from March 1 through February 28 were entered on the September Term docket for argument during the period from the second Monday in September through the end of the following June. In this report, filings are counted by Term, March 1 through February 28, and dispositions by fiscal year, July 1 through June 30.

Reversing the steep upward climb in caseload during the previous year, the Court of Special Appeals received 1,777 cases on the regular docket for the September 1983 Term, a reduction of 191 cases (9.7 percent). The majority of filings, 927 (52.2 percent), were criminal cases; and these accounted for most of the decrease. This has occurred following the adoption effective July 1, 1983, of § 12-302 of the Courts Article and Maryland Rule 1096, removing the right of direct appeal to the Court from a guilty plea. Under the new requirements, those appealing from a guilty plea must first file an application for leave to appeal. The 850 civil cases (47.8 percent of the total) showed a decline of a few cases from last year. In the civil area, the Court has since the 1980 Term used the procedure of the prehearing conference to identify cases suitable for resolution by the parties. Of 1,103 information reports received during the 1983 Term, identifying the noting of appeals in the circuit courts, the Court assigned 462 (41.9 percent) for prehearing conference. For more than one-third of the

cases identified, the burden on the regular docket workload was reduced following the assignment. Directly, 92 cases were dismissed or settled before, at, or as a result of the conference. Issues were limited in another four cases, and 15 cases proceeded with expedited appeals. A further 51 cases were dismissed or remanded after the prehearing conference. By clarifying the issues and bringing the parties together, the prehearing conference procedure saves effort for the Court and appeal costs for the litigants.

Geographically, Baltimore City contributed the largest number of appeals, 483 (27.2 percent). The large counties sent 849 appeals (47.8 percent). Of these, Montgomery County sent the most, 277 (15.6 percent), followed by Prince George's County, with 251 (14.2 percent). Baltimore County contributed 167 (9.4 percent), and Anne Arundel County sent 154 (8.7 percent). The proportionate contribution from each appellate circuit followed closely that of the large counties. The circuit court cases tried generated appeals at the rate of 10 percent, calculated as the ratio of 1983 Term regular docket appeals to fiscal year 1983 trials.

Of the 1,877 cases on the regular docket disposed by the Court of Special Appeals during fiscal year 1984, 1,465 (78.1 percent) were from the 1983 Term docket. A further 332 cases (17.7 percent) from the 1982 docket were concluded as well, plus 75 cases (4.0 percent) from the 1984 docket, and five cases (0.3 percent) from the 1981 docket. On June 30, 1984, of the 745 cases pending, the majority, 498 (66.8 percent), were from the 1984 docket in the ordinary course of being scheduled for the current term. Only 247 cases (36.4 percent of all pending) remained

undecided from the 1983 Term. These generally were cases argued at the end of the fiscal year awaiting completion of opinions. No cases remained from earlier dockets. These figures depict the Court successfully keeping current with its large caseload. The cases disposed during fiscal 1984 were argued or disposed before argument in an average of 5.3 months. Those argued were decided in an average of 1.2 months from argument.

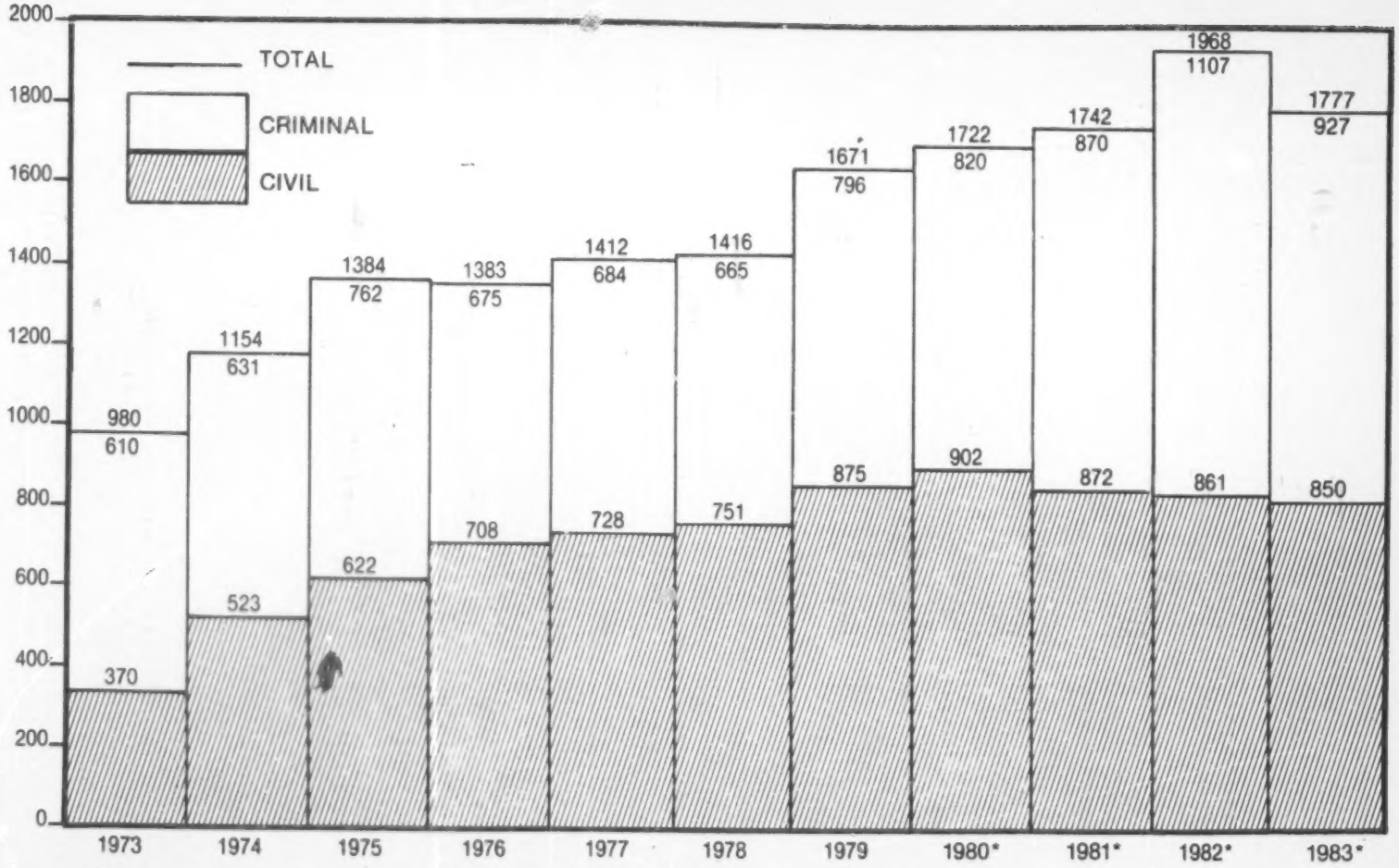
A majority of the dispositions of the Court of Special Appeals were affirmances of the lower courts. These numbered 1,085 (57.8 percent). While 983 (52.4 percent), barely half, of the disposed cases were criminal matters, 700 (64.5 percent), nearly two-thirds, of the affirmances were for criminal case decisions. Dismissals accounted for 620, or one-third, of all dispositions. This was more than double the proportion for last year, with the increase coming largely from criminal cases. The dismissals were increased by appeals from guilty pleas no longer eligible for direct appeal and therefore dismissed on the Court's own motion. The proportion of direct reversals, including full and partial reversals, was about one-fifth of law and equity cases but one-tenth of juvenile and criminal. While 63 cases (3.4 percent) were transferred to the Court of Appeals, only 15 (1.5 percent) of criminal appeals were transferred.

In addition to the regular appeals, the Court of Special Appeals also disposed of 308 cases on the post-conviction and miscellaneous dockets during fiscal year 1984. Of 252 post-conviction dispositions, the Court denied applications for leave to appeal in 193 cases, granted 14, remanded 13, and dismissed 32. Of five Inmate Grievance Commission

cases, the Court denied all applications for leave to appeal. Of 51 other dispositions from the miscellaneous docket, including habeas corpus/bail cases and motions for stays of execution of orders pending appeal, 36 were denied, eight granted, seven dismissed, and no cases were remanded.

TABLE CSA-1

APPEALS DOCKETED BY TERM
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
REGULAR DOCKET



*Does not include civil notices of appeal which were filed in the Clerk's Office pursuant to Maryland Rules 1022-1024. These appeals were either scheduled for prehearing conference or proceeded through the regular appellate process as stipulated in Maryland Rule 1024a.1. Cases finally disposed of by prehearing conference are never placed on the regular docket or listed as filings. Cases not finally disposed of by this process will be placed on subsequent dockets and will then be included among filings.

TABLE CSA-2

ORIGIN OF APPEALS BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS AND COUNTIES
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

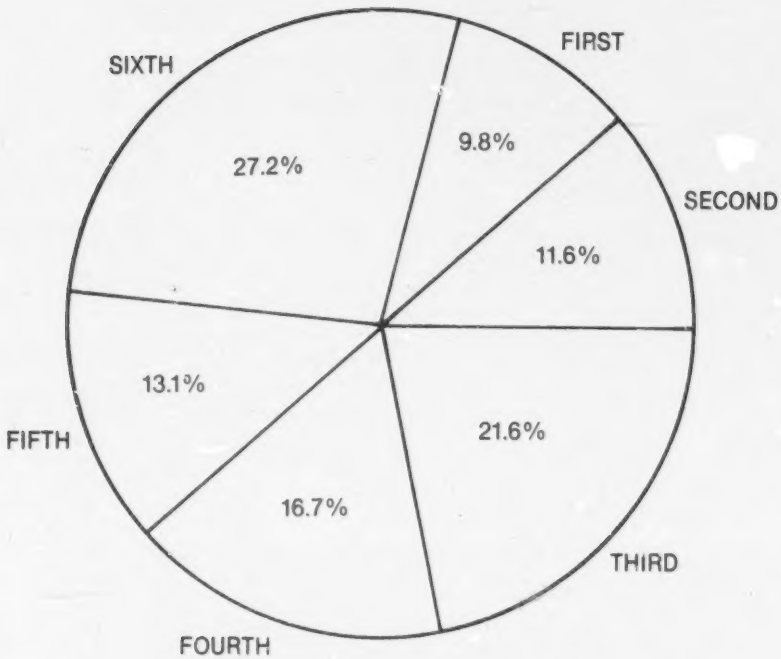
Regular Docket

1983 TERM

FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT		174
Caroline County	10	
Cecil County	36	
Dorchester County	16	
Kent County	12	
Queen Anne's County	13	
Somerset County	7	
Talbot County	12	
Wicomico County	40	
Worcester County	28	
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT		206
Baltimore County	167	
Harford County	39	
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT		384
Allegany County	16	
Frederick County	28	
Garrett County	7	
Montgomery County	277	
Washington County	56	
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		297
Calvert County	11	
Charles County	19	
Prince George's County	251	
St. Mary's County	16	
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		233
Anne Arundel County	154	
Carroll County	28	
Howard County	51	
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT		483
Baltimore City	483	
TOTAL		1,777

TABLE CSA-3

ORIGIN OF APPEALS
BY
APPELLATE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
1983 TERM
REGULAR DOCKET



FIRST APPELLATE CIRCUIT—174 or 9.8%
SECOND APPELLATE CIRCUIT—206 or 11.6%
THIRD APPELLATE CIRCUIT—384 or 21.6%
FOURTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—297 or 16.7%
FIFTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—258 or 13.1%
SIXTH APPELLATE CIRCUIT—483 or 27.2%
TOTAL—STATE—1777 or 100%

TABLE CSA-4

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS
FILINGS ON 1983 REGULAR DOCKET
AND CIRCUIT COURT TRIALS IN FISCAL 1983

Jurisdiction	Court of Special Appeals 1983 Regular Docket	Circuit Court Fiscal 1983 Trials	Ratio of Appeals to Trials
Kent County	12	29	.41
Baltimore City	483	1,749	.28
Worcester County	28	112	.25
St. Mary's County	16	74	.22
Washington County	56	331	.17
Prince George's County	251	1,829	.14
Anne Arundel County	154	1,292	.12
Talbot County	12	111	.11
Wicomico County	40	378	.11
Caroline County	10	95	.11
Dorchester County	16	159	.10
Montgomery County	277	2,759	.10
Somerset County	7	79	.09
Calvert County	11	132	.08
Cecil County	36	451	.08
Queen Anne's County	13	172	.08
Howard County	51	840	.06
Harford County	39	661	.06
Frederick County	28	494	.06
Baltimore County	167	3,174	.05
Charles County	19	385	.05
Allegany County	16	338	.05
Garrett County	7	152	.05
Carroll County	28	1,163	.02
TOTAL	1,777	16,959	.10

TABLE CSA-5

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS
FOR FILING OF APPEALS ON REGULAR DOCKET
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

(In Days and Months)

Docket	Original Filing to Disposition in Court Below	Disposition in Circuit Court to Docketing in Court of Special Appeals
1979	465 15.5	110 3.7
1980	431 14.4	119 4.0
1981	392 13.1	125 4.2
1982	349 11.6	126 4.2
1983	392 13.1	115 3.8

TABLE CSA-6

PENDING CASES
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

Regular Docket

JUNE 30, 1984

	Law	Equity	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Origin					
1983 Docket	65	35	6	141	247
1984 Docket	166[a]	95	7	230	498
Total Cases Pending at Close of Fiscal 1984	231	130	13	371	745

[a]Includes one case combined law and equity.

NOTE: Annual reports prior to Fiscal 1983 excluded pending cases from current docket year.

TABLE CSA-7

AVERAGE TIME INTERVALS FOR
CASES DISPOSED BY
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

Regular Docket

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Docketing to Argument or to Disposition Without Argument[a]	Argument to Decision[b]
Days	163	38
Months	5.3	1.2
Number of Cases	1,874	1,411

[a]Includes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1984. Excludes stayed cases.
[b]Includes all cases disposed in Fiscal 1984 which were argued.

TABLE CSA-8

CASES DISPOSED BY
COURT OF SPECIAL APPEALS

Regular Docket

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Law	Equity	Juvenile	Criminal	Total
Affirmed	246[b]	123	16	700	1,085
Reversed	88	43	1	67	199
Dismissed - Opinion Filed	19	11	0	2	32
Dismissed - Without Opinion	2	1	0	0	3
Remanded Without Affirmance or Reversal	2	5	1	5	13
Affirmed in Part, Reversed in Part	12[b]	23	2	50	87
Modified and Affirmed	1	0	0	2	3
Stayed	1	2	0	0	3
Dismissed Prior to Argument or Submission	139	99	9	142	389
Transferred to Court of Appeals	24	22	2	15	63
Origin[a]					
1981 Docket	5	0	0	0	5
1982 Docket	78	55	4	195	332
1983 Docket	415[c]	250	26	774	1,465
1984 Docket	36	24	1	14	75
Total Cases Disposed During Fiscal 1984	534[c]	329	31	983	1,877

[a]Annual reports prior to Fiscal 1983 combined under "origin" cases disposed and cases pending, excluding pending cases filed during the current docket year.

[b]Includes one case combined law and equity.

[c]Includes two cases combined law and equity.

TABLE CSA-9

DISPOSITION OF APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE TO APPEAL
AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS CASES

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Granted	Dismissed or Transferred	Denied	Remanded	Total
Post Conviction	14	32	193	13	252
Inmate Grievance	0	0	5	0	5
Other Miscellaneous*	8	7	36	0	51
TOTALS	22	39	234	13	308

*Includes habeas corpus/bail cases and motions for stay of execution of order pending appeal.

NOTE: Counts one outcome per case. Does not include reconsiderations of cases disposed in prior fiscal years or return of remanded cases.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS

IMPORTANT NOTICES

1. The tables reflected in this section are intended to focus on judicial workload activity and not Clerk of Court workload activity.

2. After information for this section had been compiled, it came to the attention of staff that paternity filings and terminations for Baltimore City were not complete for Fiscal Years 1983 and 1984. Therefore, Baltimore City and State totals should be adjusted accordingly: Fiscal 1984; +3,088 filings, +2,848 terminations; and Fiscal 1983; +3,337 filings, +2,650 terminations. These figures have been adjusted in Volume I, Annual Report of the Maryland Judiciary 1983-84. We regret any inconvenience in composing these calculations.

THE CIRCUIT COURTS

FILINGS

Law, equity, juvenile, and criminal case filings amounted to 162,081 in fiscal 1984. This figure also includes 4,131 juvenile causes heard at the District Court level in Montgomery County. With respect to total circuit court caseload, 42.8 percent of the filings were in equity, 22.7 percent in criminal, 19.0 percent in juvenile, and 15.5 percent in the law category.

The fiscal 1984 filings of 162,081 increased statistically by 6.6 percent over the 151,941 filings recorded in fiscal 1983. Increases were registered in all four major functional areas. Law filings increased the greatest, up 9.7 percent over the previous fiscal year (25,138 in fy 84 compared to 22,915 in fy 83) followed by criminal, up 8.4 percent (36,738 in fy 84 as opposed to 33,862 in fy 83); and equity, up 6.8 percent (69,448 in fy 84, 65,003 in fy 83). Juvenile recorded only a slight increase of 1.9 percent (30,757 in fy 84 compared to 30,161 in fy 83).

In fiscal 1984, 20,840 law cases filed in the five major jurisdictions of Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Baltimore City accounted for 82.9 percent of the 25,138 State's total law caseload. This represents a 9.8 percent increase from the 18,979 filings recorded for these jurisdictions in fiscal 1983. The other 19 counties recorded 4,296 law cases; 17.1 percent of the total law filings and representing a 9.1 percent increase over the 3,936 cases counted last year. Increased law filings were

predominantly noted in the metropolitan areas of Maryland: Anne Arundel County (up 15.0 percent), Baltimore County (up 4.1 percent), Montgomery County (up 1.2 percent), Prince George's County (up 10.8 percent), and Baltimore City (up 14.9 percent). Within the law category, two case types rose the greatest in fiscal 1984--motor tort and "other" tort cases. The latter includes personal injury and property damage cases resulting from tortious actions other than a motor vehicle negligence case. In fiscal 1984, there were 7,704 motor tort cases compared to 6,775 cases filed in the previous fiscal year. This represents a 13.8 percent increase or 935 additional filings. "Other tort" filings climbed 30.3 percent from 2,391 cases in fiscal 1983 to 3,116 in fiscal 1984.

Equity case filings in the four major urban counties and Baltimore City accounted for 49,762 cases or 71.6 percent of the State filings recorded at 69,448. The figures in the major jurisdictions rose by 8.6 percent over the 45,782 cases filed in fiscal 1983. The other 19 counties consumed 28.4 percent of the total caseload in fiscal 1984, which amounted to 19,686 cases. This represents a growth of 2.4 percent over the 19,221 cases recorded last year. Growing rates of change were calculated for Anne Arundel County (39.5 percent), Baltimore County (1.1 percent), Montgomery County (0.8 percent), and Prince George's County (13.9 percent). Baltimore City was the only major jurisdiction which showed a decrease in equity filings, with a 4.5 percent lower rate. Paternity cases recorded the largest single increase within the equity caseload in fiscal 1984 (up 18.2 percent) followed by: adoption cases (up 15.3 percent); "other domestic" cases (up 10.2 percent); "other

equity" cases (up 9.8 percent); and divorce/nullity cases (up 2.8 percent).

The Circuit Court for Montgomery County reported that, in exercising jurisdiction formerly held by an orphans' court, it conducted 160 hearings and signed 1,969 orders during fiscal 1984. The Circuit Court for Harford County exercises the same jurisdiction and recorded 10 hearings and signed 472 orders.

Criminal case filings statewide totaled 36,738 in fiscal 1984. The 28,462 criminal filings for the four major urban counties and Baltimore City represent an 8.4 percent increase as compared to the 26,247 filings recorded last year. Metropolitan areas continue to consume the large majority of the State's criminal caseload (77.4 percent) compared to the amount of cases filed in the other 19 counties (22.6 percent). The other 19 counties recorded 8,276 criminal cases compared to 7,615 cases recorded last year, resulting in an 8.6 percent increase. In the metropolitan areas, four of the five major jurisdictions saw criminal case filing increases: Anne Arundel County (2.9 percent), Montgomery County (31.3 percent), Prince George's County (18.9 percent), and Baltimore City (5.7 percent). Only Baltimore County recorded a drop in criminal filings in fiscal 1984 with a 6.3 percent rate of designation. In the criminal courts, two significant caseload changes occurred in fiscal 1984: Major felonies (indictment and information) dropped slightly--down 2.8 percent (489 less case filings over fiscal 1983), while jury trial prayers increased noticeably--up 36.0 percent. In fiscal 1984, there were 14,062 criminal and motor vehicle jury trial prayers filed in the circuit court compared to 10,339 cases filed in the

previous fiscal year. This represents a large difference of 3,723 additional circuit court filings in the criminal court for fiscal 1984. (Note: This data is slightly different from that which appears in Volume 1 of the Annual Report because it is based on the number of incidents. However, either source indicates large increases in the number of jury trial prayers.)

Applications for review of criminal sentences amounted to 251, of which 12 were withdrawn by the applicants. There were 226 applications in 1982-83 and 235 applications in 1981-82. This year the original sentence was decreased in 17 instances and unchanged in 197. Two sentences were increased and 23 applications were pending at the end of the fiscal year. Since the inception of the procedure to review criminal sentences in 1966, 4,848 applications have been filed.

There were 30,738 juvenile causes recorded statewide in fiscal 1984. This includes the 4,131 causes filed in the District Court for Montgomery County. The four major urban counties and Baltimore City were responsible for 25,585 filings or 83.1 percent of the total juvenile caseload; a 2.0 percent increase over last year's figure of 25,064. The other 19 counties recorded 5,172 juvenile filings or 16.9 percent of the total State caseload; an increase of 1.4 percent over last year's figure of 5,097. The following increases and decreases were noted in the metropolitan areas of the State: Anne Arundel County (up 17.1 percent), Baltimore County (up 5.9 percent), Montgomery County (up 13.3 percent), Prince George's County (down .07 percent), and Baltimore City (down 5.1 percent). Delinquency case filings dropped the greatest under the juvenile category in fiscal 1984--23,663 filed in fiscal 1984

compared to 24,676 in fiscal 1983. This represents a difference of 1,013 fewer filings or a difference of 4.1 percent. CINA case filings, on the other hand, increased by 2,084 additional filings in fiscal 1984--6,352 filings in fiscal 1984 compared to 4,268 reported in fiscal 1983. This represents an increase of 48.8 percent and may be partially due to the widespread recognition of problems relating to abused and neglected children.

TERMINATIONS

Terminations reported totaled 148,065 in fiscal 1984 for the four major categories of law, equity, criminal, and juvenile. This figure includes 3,721 juvenile terminations heard at the District Court level in Montgomery County. There were 126,548 case terminations reported in fiscal 1983. Terminations represented 91.3 percent of filings in fiscal 1984.

This year the 17,449 law cases terminated in the five major jurisdictions of Baltimore County, Anne Arundel County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Baltimore City accounted for 82.5 percent of the State's 21,142 law terminations. This represents a 14.3 percent increment over the 15,260 cases terminated for these jurisdictions in fiscal 1983. The other 19 counties terminated 3,693 law cases; 17.5 percent of the total law terminations. This shows a 10.9 percent decline over the 4,149 cases terminated last year. Statewide, the 21,142 law terminations rose by 8.9 percent over last year's figure of 19,409. In the metropolitan areas, Baltimore County and Montgomery County, terminations declined by 9.5 percent and 0.5 percent. In three

jurisdictions, Anne Arundel County, Baltimore City, and Prince George's County, law terminations rose over the previous fiscal year by 27.7 percent, 38.0 percent, and 21.9 percent, respectively.

Case terminations in the equity category totaled 65,228 statewide, an increase of 25.3 percent over the 52,030 cases terminated last year. The four major urban counties and Baltimore City were responsible for 72.7 percent of the terminations or 47,143 cases. This shows a large increase of 38.5 percent over the 34,038 terminated last year. The other 19 counties disposed of 18,085 cases or the remaining 27.7 percent of the equity cases terminated in the State. These terminations resulted in a slight 0.5 percent increase over the 17,992 equity cases terminated the previous year. Increases in the metropolitan areas of the State were as follows: Anne Arundel County (up 119.2 percent), Baltimore County (down 4.8 percent), Montgomery County (up 26.7 percent), Prince George's County (up 56.8 percent), and Baltimore City (up 16.9 percent).

The number of criminal terminations in the State amounted to 34,458 in fiscal 1984; a 19.9 percent climb over the 28,729 dispositions recorded last year. Baltimore City and the four major urban counties disposed of 26,985 cases; 78.3 percent of the total and an increase of 23.3 percent over the 21,881 terminated in fiscal 1983. Nineteen other counties disposed of 7,473 criminal cases this year compared to 6,848 cases last year, resulting in an increase of 9.1 percent. The total share of the State's criminal terminations by the 19 other counties was 21.7 percent. Accelerations were registered in Montgomery County (57.1 percent), Prince George's County (32.6 percent), and Baltimore

City (32.5 percent). Criminal terminations decreased by 12.0 percent in Anne Arundel County, while Baltimore County reported only a slight decrease of 0.2 percent.

There were 27,237 juvenile causes terminated statewide in fiscal 1984 which represents a modest increase of 3.2 percent when compared to the 26,380 terminations reported last year. This year's figure includes the 3,721 juvenile causes terminated at the District Court level in Montgomery County. Baltimore City and the four major jurisdictions account for 81.6 percent, or 22,223, of the total State dispositions. Last year 21,701 causes were terminated by these same jurisdictions, representing 82.3 percent of the total. The other 19 counties terminated 5,014 juvenile causes this year as compared to 4,679 last year; a difference of 7.1 percent. These counties were responsible for an 18.4 percent of the State's total juvenile terminations. Metropolitan jurisdictions reported the following rates of change in fiscal 1984: Anne Arundel County (up 9.5 percent), Baltimore County (up 8.1 percent), Montgomery County (up 3.5 percent), Prince George's County (down 1.7 percent), and Baltimore City (up 0.4 percent).

TRIALS

In fiscal 1984 there were 21,142 dispositions of law cases statewide, of which 2,736 were dispositions by trial and accounted for 12.9 percent of the total. The majority of these trials were court trials, 1,569 or 57.4 percent, compared to the number of jury trials, 1,167 or 42.6 percent. The law jury trial to disposition ratio was lowest in Carroll County at 2.0 percent and highest in Kent County at

11.6 percent. Four metropolitan counties and Baltimore City were responsible for 936, or 80.2 percent, of all law jury trials. The other 19 counties held 231 law jury trials, making up 19.8 percent of the total.

Court trials in law were held in 1,569 cases in Maryland. Anne Arundel County, Baltimore County, Montgomery County, Prince George's County, and Baltimore City heard 1,267, or 80.8 percent, of the total court law trials, while the other 19 counties heard 302, or 19.2 percent, of the cases. The law court trial to disposition ratio was highest in Garrett County at 21.8 percent and lowest in Talbot County at 1.8 percent.

The circuit courts reported 34,458 criminal terminations for the fiscal year. There were 7,295 cases (21.1 percent) disposed of by trial. Most trials (5,865 or 80.4 percent) were court trials compared to the number of jury trials (1,430 or 19.6 percent). The majority of jury trials (949) were held in the four largest counties and Baltimore City, contributing 66.4 percent to the total 1,430 jury trials held in the State. The other 19 counties contributed to 33.6 percent of the total and recorded 481 jury trials. The criminal jury trial to disposition ratio was lowest in Baltimore County at 0.7 percent and highest in Somerset County at 16.7 percent.

The four largest jurisdictions and Baltimore City were responsible for 3,909, or 66.6 percent, of the total 5,865 criminal court trials. Nineteen other counties held 1,956, or 33.4 percent, of the criminal court trials. The criminal court trial to disposition ratio was lowest in Prince George's County at 0.6 percent and highest in Somerset County at 68.4 percent.

TABLE CC-1.1

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE
FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - FIRST CIRCUIT	2,628	6,398	6,048	350	6,201	5,811	390	2,825
Law	742	587	500	87	600	484	116	729
Equity	1,242	3,854	3,854	xx	3,614	3,614	xx	1,482
Criminal	556	1,489	1,226	263	1,494	1,220	274	551
Juvenile	88	468	468	xx	493	493	xx	63
DORCHESTER COUNTY	633	1,305	1,249	56	1,204	1,136	68	734
Law	249	101	84	17	145	110	35	205
Equity	273	840	840	xx	716	716	xx	397
Criminal	93	215	176	39	190	157	33	118
Juvenile	18	149	149	xx	153	153	xx	14
SOMERSET COUNTY	300	800	783	17	799	779	20	301
Law	34	41	35	6	32	27	5	43
Equity	196	609	609	xx	605	605	xx	200
Criminal	67	108	97	11	122	107	15	53
Juvenile	3	42	42	xx	40	40	xx	5
WICOMICO COUNTY	800	2,583	2,445	138	2,573	2,414	159	810
Law	214	195	162	33	201	165	36	208
Equity	369	1,579	1,579	xx	1,524	1,524	xx	424
Criminal	184	668	563	105	685	562	123	167
Juvenile	33	141	141	xx	163	163	xx	11
WORCESTER COUNTY	895	1,710	1,571	139	1,625	1,482	143	980
Law	245	250	219	31	222	182	40	273
Equity	404	826	826	xx	769	769	xx	461
Criminal	212	498	390	108	497	394	103	213
Juvenile	34	136	136	xx	137	137	xx	33

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.2

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE
FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - SECOND CIRCUIT	2,202	5,369	5,186	183	5,081	4,862	219	2,490
Law	481	515	453	62	395	314	81	601
Equity	1,056	3,308	3,308	xx	3,150	3,150	xx	1,214
Criminal	579	915	794	121	908	770	138	586
Juvenile	86	631	631	xx	628	628	xx	89
CAROLINE COUNTY	278	687	668	19	683	656	27	282
Law	46	51	47	4	44	35	9	53
Equity	165	448	448	xx	447	447	xx	166
Criminal	57	123	108	15	124	106	18	56
Juvenile	10	65	65	xx	68	68	xx	7
CECIL COUNTY	1,027	2,356	2,275	81	2,133	2,044	89	1,250
Law	221	210	179	31	125	95	30	306
Equity	437	1,304	1,304	xx	1,228	1,228	xx	513
Criminal	322	465	415	50	416	357	59	371
Juvenile	47	377	377	xx	364	364	xx	60
KENT COUNTY	186	388	371	17	365	343	22	209
Law	37	42	36	6	43	34	9	36
Equity	104	268	268	xx	241	241	xx	131
Criminal	42	48	37	11	56	43	13	34
Juvenile	3	30	30	xx	25	25	xx	8
QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY	324	991	956	35	937	903	34	378
Law	59	112	97	15	76	61	15	95
Equity	167	641	641	xx	626	626	xx	182
Criminal	90	165	145	20	161	142	19	94
Juvenile	8	73	73	xx	74	74	xx	7
TALBOT COUNTY	387	947	916	31	963	916	47	371
Law	118	100	94	6	107	89	18	111
Equity	183	647	647	xx	608	608	xx	222
Criminal	68	114	89	25	151	122	29	31
Juvenile	18	86	86	xx	97	97	xx	7

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.3

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE
FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - THIRD CIRCUIT	17,329	22,931	21,424	1,507	21,102	19,593	1,509	19,158
Law	4,807	4,082	3,434	648	3,814	3,141	673	5,075
Equity	6,879	9,246	9,246	xx	8,448	8,448	xx	7,677
Criminal	4,398	6,378	5,519	859	5,649	4,813	836	5,127
Juvenile	1,245	3,225	3,225	xx	3,191	3,191	xx	1,279
BALTIMORE COUNTY	12,948	18,352	17,084	1,268	17,526	16,229	1,297	13,774
Law	3,837	3,511	2,973	538	3,413	2,845	568	3,935
Equity	4,886	6,996	6,996	xx	6,626	6,626	xx	5,256
Criminal	3,788	5,211	4,481	730	4,806	4,077	729	4,193
Juvenile	437	2,634	2,634	xx	2,681	2,681	xx	390
HARFORD COUNTY	4,381	4,579	4,340	239	3,576	3,364	212	5,384
Law	970	571	461	110	401	296	105	1,140
Equity	1,993	2,250	2,250	xx	1,822	1,822	xx	2,421
Criminal	610	1,167	1,038	129	843	736	107	934
Juvenile	808	591	591	xx	510	510	xx	889

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.4

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE
FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - FOURTH CIRCUIT	2,924	5,378	5,045	333	4,970	4,655	315	3,332
Law	811	705	540	165	562	407	155	954
Equity	1,662	2,915	2,915	xx	2,677	2,677	xx	1,900
Criminal	367	729	561	168	718	558	160	378
Juvenile	84	1,029	1,029	xx	1,013	1,013	xx	100
ALLEGANY COUNTY	923	1,544	1,412	132	1,232	1,138	94	1,235
Law	306	239	196	43	95	73	22	450
Equity	520	715	715	xx	610	610	xx	625
Criminal	77	219	130	89	178	106	72	118
Juvenile	20	371	371	xx	349	349	xx	42
GARRETT COUNTY	340	701	678	23	761	725	36	280
Law	80	85	69	16	96	74	22	69
Equity	196	426	426	xx	443	443	xx	179
Criminal	50	86	79	7	109	95	14	27
Juvenile	14	104	104	xx	113	113	xx	5
WASHINGTON COUNTY	1,661	3,133	2,955	178	2,977	2,792	185	1,817
Law	425	381	275	106	371	260	111	435
Equity	946	1,774	1,774	xx	1,624	1,624	xx	1,096
Criminal	240	424	352	72	431	357	74	233
Juvenile	50	554	554	xx	551	551	xx	53

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.5

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE
FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - FIFTH CIRCUIT	14,972	23,727	22,384	1,343	21,959	20,643	1,316	16,740
Law	3,170	3,014	2,342	672	2,637	1,979	658	3,547
Equity	8,362	11,569	11,569	xx	11,348	11,348	xx	8,583
Criminal	2,699	5,010	4,339	671	4,116	3,458	658	3,593
Juvenile	741	4,134	4,134	xx	3,858	3,858	xx	1,017
ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY	9,547	16,501	15,706	795	15,265	14,477	788	10,783
Law	1,925	2,070	1,584	486	1,778	1,295	483	2,217
Equity	5,732	8,831	8,831	xx	8,757	8,757	xx	5,806
Criminal	1,409	2,493	2,184	309	1,925	1,620	305	1,977
Juvenile	481	3,107	3,107	xx	2,805	2,805	xx	783
CARROLL COUNTY	2,007	3,434	3,189	245	3,091	2,854	237	2,350
Law	359	337	282	55	289	250	39	407
Equity	885	1,330	1,330	xx	1,243	1,243	xx	972
Criminal	642	1,196	1,006	190	980	782	198	858
Juvenile	121	571	571	xx	579	579	xx	113
HOWARD COUNTY	3,418	3,792	3,489	303	3,603	3,312	291	3,607
Law	886	607	476	131	570	434	136	923
Equity	1,745	1,408	1,408	xx	1,348	1,348	xx	1,805
Criminal	648	1,321	1,149	172	1,211	1,056	155	758
Juvenile	139	456	456	xx	474	474	xx	121

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.6

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE
FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - SIXTH CIRCUIT	23,109	22,596	21,328	1,268	20,320	19,288	1,032	25,385
Law	7,371	3,838	3,343	495	3,364	3,028	336	7,845
Equity	11,971	9,829	9,829	xx	9,223	9,223	xx	12,577
Criminal	3,144	4,538	3,765	773	3,754	3,058	696	3,928
Juvenile	623	4,391	4,391	xx	3,979	3,979	xx	1,035
FREDERICK COUNTY	1,074	2,574	2,434	140	2,371	2,253	118	1,277
Law	209	332	263	69	287	233	54	254
Equity	682	1,625	1,625	xx	1,509	1,509	xx	798
Criminal	143	357	286	71	317	253	64	183
Juvenile	40	260	260	xx	258	258	xx	42
MONTGOMERY COUNTY	22,035	20,022	18,894	1,128	17,949	17,035	914	24,108
Law	7,162	3,506	3,080	426	3,077	2,795	282	7,591
Equity	11,289	8,204	8,204	xx	7,714	7,714	xx	11,779
Criminal	3,001	4,181	3,479	702	3,437	2,805	632	3,745
Juvenile*	583	4,131	4,131	xx	3,721	3,721	xx	993

*Juvenile causes processed at the District Court level.

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.7

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE
FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - SEVENTH CIRCUIT	22,752	35,561	34,248	1,313	36,099	34,737	1,362	22,214
Law	5,055	4,391	3,681	710	4,236	3,532	704	5,210
Equity	13,564	17,987	17,987	xx	19,121	19,121	xx	12,430
Criminal	3,067	6,747	6,144	603	6,609	5,951	658	3,205
Juvenile	1,066	6,436	6,436	xx	6,133	6,133	xx	1,369
CALVERT COUNTY	535	1,317	1,219	98	1,134	1,081	53	718
Law	119	216	124	92	137	92	45	198
Equity	295	623	623	xx	531	531	xx	387
Criminal	52	206	200	6	193	185	8	65
Juvenile	69	272	272	xx	273	273	xx	68
CHARLES COUNTY	1,267	3,010	2,919	91	2,768	2,646	122	1,509
Law	240	284	221	63	290	217	73	234
Equity	662	1,408	1,408	xx	1,304	1,304	xx	766
Criminal	291	571	543	28	517	468	49	345
Juvenile	74	747	747	xx	657	657	xx	164
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY	20,386	29,653	28,618	1,035	30,727	29,659	1,068	19,312
Law	4,579	3,747	3,226	521	3,647	3,105	542	4,679
Equity	12,277	14,991	14,991	xx	16,399	16,399	xx	10,869
Criminal	2,644	5,645	5,131	514	5,607	5,081	526	2,682
Juvenile	886	5,270	5,270	xx	5,074	5,074	xx	1,082
ST. MARY'S COUNTY	564	1,581	1,492	89	1,470	1,351	119	675
Law	117	144	110	34	162	118	44	99
Equity	330	965	965	xx	887	887	xx	408
Criminal	80	325	270	55	292	217	75	113
Juvenile	37	147	147	xx	129	129	xx	55

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.8

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE
FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - EIGHTH CIRCUIT BALTIMORE CITY	62,290	40,121	38,382	1,739	32,333	30,320	2,013	70,078
Total - Law Courts	15,638	8,006	7,359	647	5,534	4,909	625	18,110
Total - Equity Courts	29,191	10,740	10,740	xx	7,647	7,647	xx	32,284
Total - Criminal Courts	9,059	10,932	9,840	1,092	11,210	9,822	1,388	8,781
Total - Juvenile Court	8,402	10,443	10,443	xx	7,942	7,942	xx	10,903

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-1.9

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE
FILED, TERMINATED, AND PENDING
IN THE STATE OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	PENDING	FILED			TERMINATED			PENDING
	Beginning of Year	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	Cases and Appeals	Cases	Appeals	End of Year
TOTAL - STATE OF MARYLAND	148,206	162,081	154,045	8,036	148,065	139,909	8,156	162,222
Law	38,075	25,138	21,652	3,486	21,142	17,794	3,348	42,071
Equity	73,927	69,448	69,448	xx	65,228	65,228	xx	78,147
Criminal	23,869	36,738	32,188	4,550	34,458	29,650	4,808	26,149
Juvenile*	12,335	30,757	30,757	xx	27,237	27,237	xx	15,855

*Includes juvenile causes processed by the District Court for Montgomery County.

NOTE: The beginning inventory figures have been adjusted to reflect additions and deletions of cases resulting from routine maintenance and the removal of old cases that were actually terminated in a prior fiscal year.

TABLE CC-2

PERCENTAGES OF ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND REOPENED CASES FILED

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	LAW		EQUITY		CRIMINAL		JUVENILE		TOTAL	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
FIRST CIRCUIT	587	9.2	3,854	60.2	1,489	23.3	468	7.3	6,398	100.0
Dorchester	101	7.7	840	64.4	215	16.5	149	11.4	1,305	100.0
Somerset	41	5.1	609	76.1	108	13.5	42	5.3	800	100.0
Wicomico	195	7.5	1,579	61.1	668	25.9	141	5.5	2,583	100.0
Worcester	250	14.6	826	48.3	498	29.1	136	8.0	1,710	100.0
SECOND CIRCUIT	515	9.6	3,308	61.6	915	17.0	631	11.8	5,369	100.0
Caroline	51	7.4	448	65.2	123	18.0	65	9.4	687	100.0
Cecil	210	8.9	1,304	55.4	465	19.7	377	16.0	2,356	100.0
Kent	42	10.8	268	69.1	48	12.4	30	7.7	388	100.0
Queen Anne's	112	11.3	641	64.7	165	16.6	73	7.4	991	100.0
Talbot	100	10.6	647	68.3	114	12.0	86	9.1	947	100.0
THIRD CIRCUIT	4,082	17.8	9,246	40.3	6,378	27.8	3,225	14.1	22,931	100.0
Baltimore	3,511	19.1	6,996	38.1	5,211	28.4	2,634	14.4	18,352	100.0
Harford	571	12.5	2,250	49.1	1,167	25.5	591	12.9	4,579	100.0
FOURTH CIRCUIT	705	13.1	2,915	54.2	729	13.6	1,029	19.1	5,378	100.0
Allegany	239	15.5	715	46.3	219	14.2	371	24.0	1,544	100.0
Garrett	85	12.1	426	60.8	86	12.3	104	14.8	701	100.0
Washington	381	12.2	1,774	56.6	424	13.5	554	17.7	3,133	100.0
FIFTH CIRCUIT	3,014	12.7	11,569	48.4	5,010	21.1	4,134	17.4	23,727	100.0
Anne Arundel	2,070	12.6	8,831	53.5	2,493	15.1	3,107	18.8	16,501	100.0
Carroll	337	9.8	1,330	38.7	1,196	34.8	571	16.7	3,434	100.0
Howard	607	16.0	1,408	37.1	1,321	34.9	456	12.0	3,792	100.0
SIXTH CIRCUIT	3,838	17.0	9,829	43.5	4,538	20.1	4,391	19.4	22,596	100.0
Frederick	332	12.9	1,625	63.1	357	13.9	260	10.1	2,574	100.0
Montgomery*	3,506	17.5	8,204	41.0	4,181	20.9	4,131	20.6	20,022	100.0
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	4,391	12.3	17,987	50.6	6,747	19.0	6,436	18.1	35,561	100.0
Calvert	216	16.4	623	47.3	206	15.6	272	20.7	1,317	100.0
Charles	284	9.4	1,408	46.8	571	19.0	747	24.8	3,010	100.0
Prince George's	3,747	12.6	14,991	50.6	5,645	19.0	5,270	17.8	29,653	100.0
St. Mary's	144	9.1	965	61.0	325	20.6	147	9.3	1,581	100.0
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	8,006	20.0	10,740	26.8	10,932	27.2	10,443	26.0	40,121	100.0
Baltimore City	8,006	20.0	10,740	26.8	10,932	27.2	10,443	26.0	40,121	100.0
STATE	25,138	15.5	69,448	42.9	36,738	22.6	30,757	19.0	162,081	100.0

*Juvenile causes heard at District Court level.

TABLE CC-3

CATEGORIES OF FILINGS
ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Dorchester	Somerset	Wicomico	Worcester	Caroline	Cecil	Kent	Queen Anne's	Talbot	Baltimore	Harford	Allegany	Garrett	Washington	Anne Arundel	Carroll	Howard	Frederick	Montgomery	Calvert	Charles	Prince George's	St. Mary's	Baltimore City	TOTAL
LAW - TOTALS	101	41	195	250	51	210	42	112	100	3511	571	239	85	381	2070	337	607	332	3506	216	284	3,747	144	8,006	25,138
TORT:																									
Motor Tort	23	11	44	22	10	54	8	20	24	1154	170	63	4	60	549	54	123	82	768	36	73	1,356	46	2,956	7,710
Other Tort	5	2	21	31	10	1	5	4	20	504	30	13	20	24	137	36	47	37	631	13	25	645	15	840	3,116
CONTRACT	6	12	65	68	4	18	13	27	11	958	157	40	39	60	523	87	220	102	1232	38	84	952	29	751	5,496
CONDEMNATION	1	0	2	0	0	3	1	6	2	59	2	12	1	2	11	0	3	19	20	4	8	54	1	83	294
CONTESTED CONFESSED JUDGMENT	0	3	4	1	1	1	0	3	4	2	2	1	0	2	12	6	11	0	2	3	5	10	1	102	176
OTHER LAW	47	3	20	85	17	97	8	34	31	246	82	31	5	109	270	85	51	12	395	22	23	167	16	2,625	4,481
APPEALS:																									
District Court - On Record	0	3	7	5	2	5	0	2	1	87	9	1	2	28	13	2	42	6	74	25	16	69	0	0	399
District Court - De Novo	2	1	0	5	2	6	0	2	0	90	29	3	4	7	290	4	23	27	93	38	7	101	14	185	933
Administrative Agencies	15	2	26	21	0	20	6	11	5	361	72	39	10	71	183	49	66	36	259	29	40	351	20	449	2,141
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	2	4	6	12	5	5	1	3	2	50	18	36	0	18	82	14	21	11	32	8	3	42	2	15	392
EQUITY - TOTALS	840	609	1579	826	448	1304	268	641	647	6996	2250	715	426	1774	8831	1330	1408	1625	8204	623	1408	14,991	965	10,740	69,448
DIVORCE/NULLITY	166	95	485	192	124	459	102	155	198	3665	847	390	166	573	3238	568	674	706	3408	238	484	5,770	358	4,072	27,133
OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS	91	139	256	134	129	349	65	109	117	823	444	15	117	576	860	347	214	312	1551	51	225	3,464	187	309	10,884
ADOPTION/GUARDIANSHIP	29	3	38	21	12	53	7	26	30	328	124	35	22	66	213	74	80	151	402	39	50	327	35	612	2,777
PATERNITY	472	281	643	288	114	241	28	227	222	791	364	99	45	321	2268	44	65	187	735	83	413	3,261	245	2,380	13,817
OTHER GENERAL	79	65	150	187	65	193	66	121	77	1382	453	154	74	202	2144	292	371	250	2032	208	234	2,097	139	3,367	14,402
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	3	26	7	4	4	9	0	3	3	7	18	22	2	36	108	5	4	19	76	4	2	72	1	0	435
JUVENILE - TOTALS	149	42	141	136	65	377	30	73	86	2634	591	371	104	554	3107	571	456	260	4131	272	747	5,270	147	10,443	30,757
DELINQUENCY	87	31	119	118	46	269	23	37	67	2151	518	100	76	401	2297	460	410	209	2856	220	593	4,307	115	8,153	23,663
ADULT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	130	0	1	0	8	3	1	6	0	2	0	3	4	162
CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION	2	1	0	2	4	7	1	2	1	25	3	39	7	35	7	11	3	10	36	4	6	10	2	159	377
CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE	52	10	18	15	13	101	6	31	16	449	57	101	20	115	785	88	37	37	1129	48	136	937	26	2,125	6,352
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	8	0	3	1	2	0	0	2	2	7	13	1	1	2	18	4	3	3	104	0	10	16	1	2	203
CRIMINAL - TOTALS	215	108	668	498	123	465	48	165	114	5211	1167	219	86	424	2493	1196	1321	357	4181	206	571	5,645	325	10,932	36,738
INDICTMENT INFORMATION	116	67	273	270	85	325	22	109	62	2050	608	63	62	273	1683	332	717	226	1487	177	487	2,287	135	4,649	16,565
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT:																									
Motor Vehicle	18	7	60	71	7	26	3	13	12	460	94	40	4	37	148	126	138	50	501	3	14	304	25	189	2,350
Other	21	4	45	37	8	24	8	7	13	270	35	49	3	35	161	64	34	21	201	3	14	210	30	903	2,200
JURY TRIAL PRAYED - MOTOR	17	20	91	36	5	50	5	12	13	322	216	13	3	21	183	333	166	22	1475	4	11	1,438	64	332	4,852
JURY TRIAL PRAYED - OTHER	28	10	198	82	8	32	9	18	14	1191	197	49	9	31	276	340	153	23	449	18	25	1,317	58	4,665	9,210
NONSUPPORT	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	915	3	3	0	0	35	0	11	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	974
POST CONVICTION	14	0	1	0	8	2	0	5	0	0	13	0	5	25	0	0	24	0	21	1	14	75	2	191	401
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	0	0	0	1	2	5	1	1	0	3	1	2	0	2	7	1	78	15	47	0	2	14	1	3	186

TABLE CC-4

CATEGORIES OF TERMINATIONS
TERMINATIONS OF ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND OF REOPENED CASES FILED

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Dorchester	Somerset	Wicomico	Worcester	Caroline	Cecil	Kent	Queen Anne's	Talbot	Baltimore	Harford	Allegany	Garrett	Washington	Anne Arundel	Carroll	Howard	Frederick	Montgomery	Calvert	Charles	Prince George's	St. Mary's	Baltimore City	TOTAL
LAW - TOTALS	145	32	201	222	44	125	43	76	107	3413	401	95	96	371	1778	289	570	287	3077	137	290	3,647	162	5,534	21,142
TORT:																									
Motor Tort	24	4	46	21	2	25	8	18	19	1085	134	39	6	67	477	44	108	69	757	24	83	1,264	47	2,088	6,459
Other Tort	13	2	19	21	4	2	3	3	22	384	25	10	18	45	114	26	57	46	414	9	16	582	14	477	2,326
CONTRACT	17	12	75	55	7	14	17	30	13	1027	87	12	44	63	487	85	214	95	1313	31	93	1,058	44	491	5,384
CONDEMNATION	0	0	1	0	4	3	0	1	1	81	1	1	0	3	8	1	5	12	20	0	2	28	2	24	198
CONTESTED CONFESSED JUDGMENT	0	1	7	2	0	1	0	2	5	3	5	1	1	3	1	4	2	0	0	2	4	4	1	19	68
OTHER LAW	48	5	16	83	13	49	5	6	29	247	40	8	5	78	198	88	46	9	281	25	19	164	10	1,805	3,277
APPEALS:																									
District Court - On Record	4	1	5	5	0	6	0	3	0	87	15	2	3	33	14	1	61	9	15	11	15	73	3	3	369
District Court - De Novo	0	0	0	5	5	8	2	2	1	100	18	1	2	6	305	8	17	10	85	19	13	140	15	125	887
Administrative Agencies	31	4	31	30	4	16	7	10	17	381	72	19	17	72	164	30	58	35	182	15	45	329	26	497	2,092
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	8	3	1	0	5	1	1	1	0	18	4	2	0	1	10	2	2	2	10	1	0	5	0	5	82
EQUITY - TOTALS	716	605	1524	769	447	1228	241	626	608	6626	1822	610	443	1624	8757	1243	1348	1509	7714	531	1304	16,399	887	7,647	65,228
DIVORCE/NULLITY	150	110	441	181	104	439	93	154	172	3442	756	361	167	478	2979	553	730	689	3173	209	470	6,474	313	3,074	25,712
OTHER DOMESTIC RELATIONS	86	148	254	119	140	337	66	108	115	761	327	17	126	586	869	317	165	294	1746	51	212	3,360	185	228	10,617
ADOPTION/GUARDIANSHIP	17	3	38	15	11	42	3	28	24	315	108	33	21	49	185	71	72	137	327	38	56	354	33	507	2,487
PATERNITY	389	239	612	236	109	234	20	225	227	686	242	64	43	311	2388	20	73	181	649	69	326	4,034	248	1,680	13,305
OTHER GENERAL	71	90	173	217	77	174	59	110	69	1413	380	130	85	177	2295	282	307	198	1770	164	239	2,092	106	2,157	12,835
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	3	15	5	1	6	2	0	1	1	9	9	5	1	23	41	0	1	10	49	0	1	85	2	1	272
JUVENILE - TOTALS	153	40	163	137	68	364	25	74	97	2681	510	349	113	551	2805	579	474	258	3721	273	657	5,074	129	7,942	27,237
DELINQUENCY	88	32	145	121	49	262	24	38	78	2201	489	101	86	391	2046	473	434	206	2597	232	540	4,136	116	6,086	20,971
ADULT	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	131	0	1	0	9	1	2	3	0	2	0	3	1	157
CHILD IN NEED OF SUPERVISION	2	0	0	2	5	5	0	3	2	26	0	38	7	35	7	9	2	8	34	3	6	10	3	45	252
CHILD IN NEED OF ASSISTANCE	58	8	17	14	12	97	1	30	16	443	20	79	20	122	736	85	35	41	1020	38	107	921	7	1,805	5,732
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	5	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	9	1	0	0	2	16	3	2	1	67	0	2	7	0	5	125
CRIMINAL - TOTALS	190	122	685	497	124	416	56	161	151	4806	843	178	109	431	1925	980	1211	317	3437	193	517	5,607	292	11,210	34,458
INDICTMENT INFORMATION	113	75	276	262	87	272	30	102	89	1997	439	54	72	290	1274	285	675	211	1346	179	419	2,685	96	5,322	16,650
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT:																									
Motor Vehicle	15	8	72	67	7	32	3	12	16	465	76	35	10	40	156	145	127	43	471	3	16	296	35	216	2,366
Other	18	7	51	36	11	27	10	7	13	264	31	37	4	34	149	53	28	21	161	5	33	230	40	1,172	2,442
JURY TRIAL PRAYED - MOTOR	10	21	85	44	7	49	3	11	12	308	160	11	5	9	150	233	169	20	1050	2	12	1,200	66	257	3,894
JURY TRIAL PRAYED - OTHER	29	11	198	87	8	30	9	21	16	1082	122	38	11	33	166	263	169	21	401	3	14	1,113	54	4,106	8,005
NONSUPPORT	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	689	2	3	0	0	29	0	4	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	733
POST CONVICTION	4	0	3	0	3	6	0	7	5	0	13	0	7	25	0	1	19	1	6	1	19	83	1	137	341
UNREPORTED CATEGORY	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	27

TABLE CC-5

TERMINATIONS AS A PERCENTAGE OF FILINGS IN THE CIRCUIT COURTS

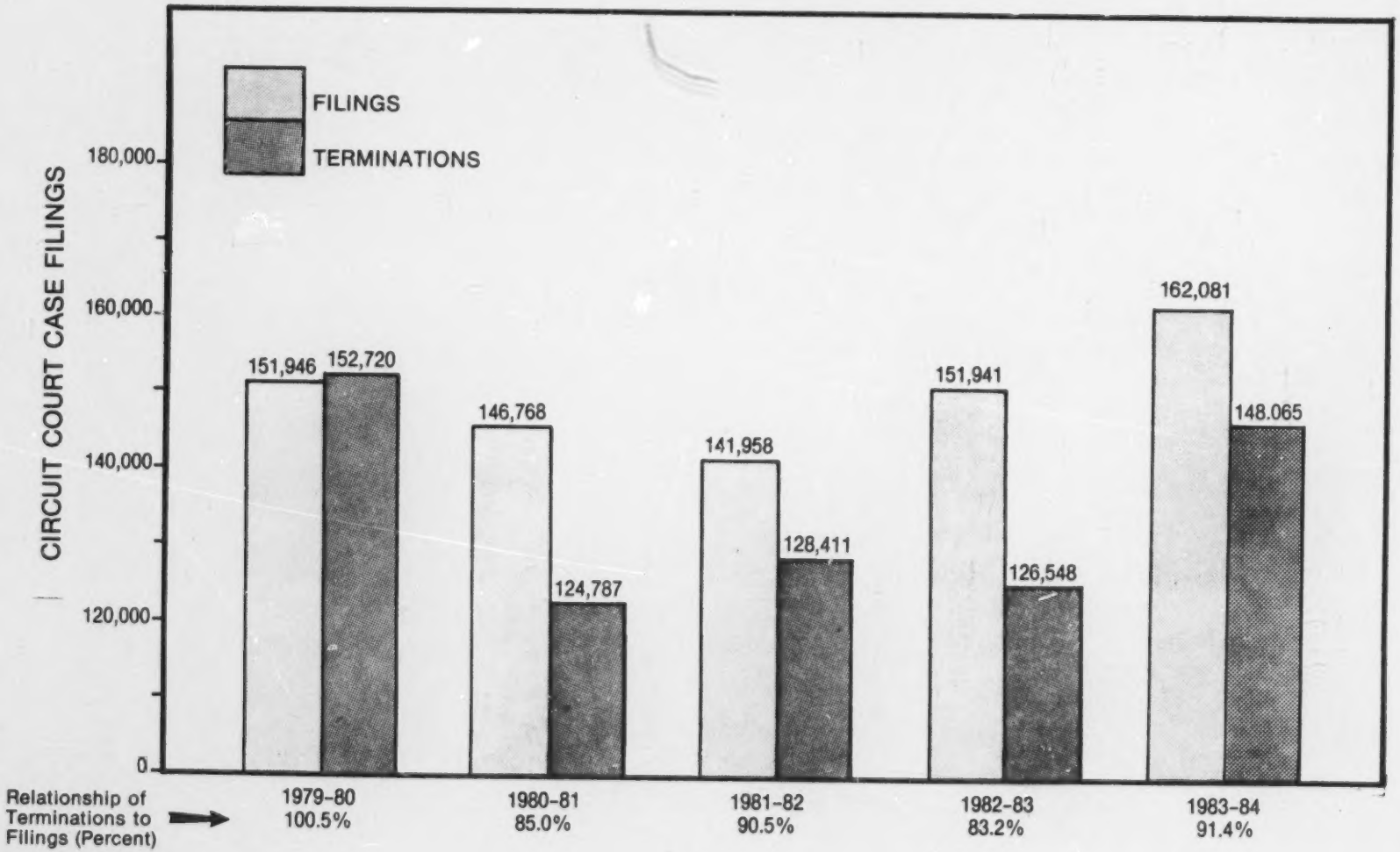


TABLE CC-6

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
ALL CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED		COMBINED ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD				COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED			
	1979-80**		1980-81**		1981-82***		1982-83		1983-84	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	6,128	5,964	6,005	5,026	5,506	6,386	6,198	5,803	6,398	6,201
Dorchester	1,370	1,284	1,156	995	1,135	1,141	1,156	988	1,305	1,204
Somerset	618	684	550	493	635	662	675	488	800	799
Wicomico	2,522	2,438	2,307	2,095	2,348	2,603	2,669	2,661	2,583	2,573
Worcester	1,618	1,558	1,992	1,443	1,388	1,980	1,698	1,666	1,710	1,625
SECOND CIRCUIT	4,669	4,584	4,436	3,738	4,957	5,159	5,602	5,534	5,369	5,081
Caroline	618	641	750	661	678	603	750	713	687	683
Cecil	2,121	1,976	1,975	1,811	2,219	2,270	2,311	2,367	2,356	2,133
Kent	457	443	414	385	378	459	430	402	388	365
Queen Anne's	747	757	735	598	886	1,026	1,054	1,049	991	937
Talbot	726	767	562	283	796	803	1,057	1,003	947	963
THIRD CIRCUIT	19,582	21,304	19,642	17,489	20,303	20,445	22,281	21,032	22,931	21,102
Baltimore	16,126	17,751	15,857	14,177	16,348	16,858	18,341	18,038	18,352	17,526
Harford	3,456	3,553	3,785	3,312	3,955	3,587	3,940	2,994	4,579	2,576
FOURTH CIRCUIT	6,052	5,390	4,980	4,359	4,807	5,824	5,130	4,932	5,378	4,970
Allegany	2,112	1,680	1,650	1,293	1,589	2,151	1,577	1,658	1,544	1,232
Garrett	725	710	706	656	645	661	724	757	701	761
Washington	3,215	3,000	2,624	2,410	2,573	3,012	2,829	2,517	3,133	2,977
FIFTH CIRCUIT	18,399	18,550	16,690	14,409	17,461	15,788	19,906	16,318	23,727	21,959
Anne Arundel	12,671	11,834	10,730	9,193	11,592	10,304	13,198	10,135	16,501	15,265
Carroll	2,612	2,868	2,451	2,363	2,377	2,335	3,190	2,929	3,434	3,091
Howard	3,116	3,848	3,509	2,853	3,492	3,149	3,518	3,254	3,792	3,603
SIXTH CIRCUIT	15,180	12,706	15,533	11,031	16,858	13,714	20,782	17,495	22,596	20,320
Frederick	2,688	2,558	2,311	2,130	2,501	2,926	2,357	2,537	2,574	2,371
Montgomery*	12,492	10,148	13,222	8,901	14,357	10,788	18,425	14,958	20,022	17,949
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	25,419	23,866	26,469	22,316	30,567	27,488	32,485	28,523	35,561	36,099
Calvert	1,352	1,232	1,640	1,542	1,294	1,527	1,156	1,130	1,317	1,134
Charles	2,497	2,449	2,724	2,519	2,694	2,859	3,126	2,919	3,010	2,768
Prince George's	20,152	18,803	20,415	16,879	25,100	21,127	26,551	22,838	29,653	30,727
St. Mary's	1,418	1,382	1,690	1,376	1,479	1,975	1,652	1,636	1,581	1,470
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	56,517	60,356	53,013	46,419	41,499	33,607	39,557	26,911	40,121	32,333
Baltimore City	56,517	60,356	53,013	46,419	41,499	33,607	39,557	26,911	40,121	32,333
STATE	151,946	152,720	146,768	124,787	141,958	128,411	151,941	126,548	162,081	148,065

*Includes juvenile causes heard at District Court level.
**One criminal case represented one charge (count) rather than one incident in Baltimore City. An audit conducted in 1980 found that by using charge statistics Baltimore City reported 2.19 times the number of criminal filings and 2.01 times the number of criminal terminations as would have been reported under a system comparable to other counties.
***Baltimore City changed its counting procedures from individual charges to cases in July 1981. Cases are defined as charges arising out of a single incident. Thus, one case represents one incident.

NOTE: Included in the termination figures for 1980-81 are criminal cases which are actually closed but remain on the open case file because of CJIS considerations.

TABLE CC-7

CASES TRIED BY COUNTY AND CIRCUIT

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

		LAW		EQUITY		CRIMINAL	
	TOTALS	Court Trial	Jury Trial	Court Trial	Jury Trial	Court Trial	Jury Trial
FIRST CIRCUIT	772	36	38	94	5	478	121
Dorchester	174	9	7	2	0	130	26
Somerset	82	4	0	21	0	39	18
Wicomico	248	11	16	55	3	123	40
Worcester	268	12	15	16	2	186	37
SECOND CIRCUIT	779	23	36	339	3	285	93
Caroline	129	6	5	38	1	68	11
Cecil	352	7	14	243	2	28	58
Kent	33	4	5	12	0	5	7
Queen Anne's	162	4	7	41	0	105	5
Talbot	103	2	5	5	0	79	12
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,853	209	119	685	12	2,751	77
Baltimore	3,213	166	97	249	3	2,665	33
Harford	640	43	22	436	9	86	44
FOURTH CIRCUIT	483	44	44	213	10	93	79
Allegany	151	3	8	57	6	57	20
Garrett	130	21	4	83	1	11	10
Washington	202	20	32	73	3	25	49
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,616	167	160	770	7	1,355	157
Anne Arundel	1,128	100	128	381	5	409	105
Carroll	661	41	6	253	0	346	15
Howard	827	26	26	136	2	600	37
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,557	413	263	1,528	5	99	249
Frederick	452	41	23	306	0	46	36
Montgomery	2,105	372	240	1,222	5	53	213
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	1,714	168	239	990	18	55	244
Calvert	138	4	3	100	6	9	16
Charles	347	39	21	249	2	9	27
Prince George's	1,164	120	203	612	8	33	188
St. Mary's	65	5	12	29	2	4	13
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	2,502	509	268	565	1	749	410
Baltimore City	2,502	509	268	565	1	749	410
STATE	15,276	1,569	1,167	5,184	61	5,865	1,430

NOTE: Information on criminal court trials and jury trials in Baltimore City obtained from statistical records maintained by the Criminal Assignment Office. Also, some differences may exist in the number of court trials for courts of similar size due to the recording of these events under incorrect headings.

TABLE CC-8

CASES TRIED BY MAJOR JURISDICTION

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	State	Baltimore City	All Counties	Four Largest Counties	Other 19 Counties
LAW	2,736	777	1,959	1,426	533
Court Trial	1,569	509	1,060	758	302
Jury Trial	1,167	268	899	668	231
EQUITY	5,245	566	4,679	2,485	2,194
Court Trial	5,184	565	4,619	2,464	2,155
Jury Trial	61	1	60	21	39
CRIMINAL	7,295	1,159	6,136	3,699	2,437
Court Trial	5,865	749	5,116	3,160	1,956
Jury Trial	1,430	410	1,020	539	481

NOTE: See note on Table CC-7.

TABLE CC-9

PERCENTAGE OF CIRCUIT COURT CASE FILINGS
ORIGINATING FROM THE DISTRICT COURT

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Prayers for Jury Trials and Appeals	Circuit Court Filings	Percentage of Circuit Court Filings That Are Jury Trials and Appeals
FIRST CIRCUIT	768	6,398	12.0
Dorchester	86	1,305	6.5
Somerset	45	800	5.6
Wicomico	401	2,583	15.5
Worcester	236	1,710	13.8
SECOND CIRCUIT	307	5,369	5.7
Caroline	32	687	4.6
Cecil	143	2,356	6.0
Kent	25	388	6.4
Queen Anne's	54	991	5.4
Talbot	53	947	5.5
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,000	22,931	13.0
Baltimore	2,420	18,352	13.1
Harford	580	4,579	12.6
FOURTH CIRCUIT	339	5,378	6.3
Allegany	155	1,544	10.0
Garrett	25	701	3.5
Washington	159	3,133	5.0
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,496	23,727	10.5
Anne Arundel	1,071	16,501	6.4
Carroll	869	3,434	25.3
Howard	556	3,792	14.6
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,942	22,596	13.0
Frederick	149	2,574	5.7
Montgomery*	2,793	20,022	13.9
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	3,818	35,561	10.7
Calvert	91	1,317	6.9
Charles	87	3,010	2.8
Prince George's	3,439	29,653	11.5
St. Mary's	201	1,581	12.7
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	6,274	40,121	15.6
Baltimore City	6,274	40,121	15.6
STATE	19,944	162,081	12.3

*Excludes juvenile statistics for Montgomery County.

TABLE CC-10

LAW, EQUITY, CRIMINAL, AND JUVENILE HEARINGS

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Totals	Law Hearings	Equity Hearings	Criminal Hearings	Juvenile Hearings
FIRST CIRCUIT	3,969	238	1,754	1,455	522
Dorchester	604	38	301	125	140
Somerset	431	9	303	79	40
Wicomico	1,655	96	610	771	178
Worcester	1,279	95	540	480	164
SECOND CIRCUIT	3,461	134	908	1,387	1,032
Caroline	340	7	41	181	111
Cecil	1,769	53	235	843	638
Kent	194	20	53	81	40
Queen Anne's	677	22	373	183	99
Talbot	481	32	206	99	144
THIRD CIRCUIT	13,051	1,525	2,206	3,920	5,400
Baltimore	9,816	1,229	1,562	2,401	4,624
Harford	3,235	296	644	1,519	776
FOURTH CIRCUIT	2,784	85	632	887	1,180
Allegany	602	12	86	155	349
Garrett	458	13	129	182	134
Washington	1,724	60	417	550	697
FIFTH CIRCUIT	18,410	1,095	5,634	5,435	6,246
Anne Arundel	12,790	712	4,019	3,238	4,821
Carroll	2,661	148	651	1,359	503
Howard	2,959	235	964	838	922
SIXTH CIRCUIT	23,161	3,211	5,692	8,293	5,965
Frederick	1,018	90	2	449	477
Montgomery	22,143	3,121	5,690	7,844	5,488
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	42,714	1,609	17,527	11,559	12,019
Calvert	1,052	61	158	295	538
Charles	2,832	83	775	873	1,101
Prince George's	37,795	1,427	16,344	9,920	10,104
St. Mary's	1,035	38	250	471	276
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	29,476	2,148	1,302	12,402	13,624
Baltimore City	29,476	2,148	1,302	12,402	13,624
STATE	137,026	10,045	35,655	45,338	45,988

NOTE: Some differences may exist in the number of hearings for courts of similar size due to the recording of these events under incorrect headings.

TABLE CC-11

COURT TRIALS, JURY TRIALS, AND HEARINGS

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Court Trials	Jury Trials	Hearings
FIRST CIRCUIT	608	164	3,969
Dorchester	141	33	604
Somerset	64	18	431
Wicomico	189	59	1,655
Worcester	214	54	1,279
SECOND CIRCUIT	647	132	3,461
Caroline	112	17	340
Cecil	278	74	1,769
Kent	21	12	194
Queen Anne's	150	12	677
Talbot	86	17	481
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,645	208	13,051
Baltimore	3,080	133	9,816
Harford	565	75	3,235
FOURTH CIRCUIT	350	133	2,784
Allegany	117	34	602
Garrett	115	15	458
Washington	118	84	1,724
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,292	324	18,410
Anne Arundel	890	238	12,790
Carroll	640	21	2,661
Howard	762	65	2,959
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,040	517	23,161
Frederick	393	59	1,018
Montgomery	1,647	458	22,143
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	1,213	501	42,714
Calvert	113	25	1,052
Charles	297	50	2,832
Prince George's	765	399	37,795
St. Mary's	38	27	1,035
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,823	679	29,476
Baltimore City	1,823	679	29,476
STATE	12,618	2,658	137,026

NOTE: See footnote on Tables CC-7 and CC-10.

TABLE CC-12

AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION

	Law			Equity			Criminal			Juvenile		
	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
FIRST CIRCUIT												
Dorchester	514	421	738	140	119	298	122	132	147	41	33	72
Somerset	465	554	359	146	79	233	191	124	97	53	60	12
Wicomico	403	668	401	141	147	133	124	92	120	42	31	33
Worcester	285	450	429	272	190	220	190	166	146	52	64	71
SECOND CIRCUIT												
Caroline	280	416	394	234	179	180	127	150	135	27	63	117
Cecil	401	561	357	199	245	149	168	205	168	35	52	43
Kent	264	252	333	182	185	138	149	130	161	47	25	29
Queen Anne's	300	309	263	165	143	154	189	225	186	56	30	37
Talbot	397	284	312	276	129	116	129	146	131	80	52	106
THIRD CIRCUIT												
Baltimore	512	565	455	351	305	254	118	122	130	162	76	81
Harford	395	407	355	246	239	236	299	223	197	64	88	62
FOURTH CIRCUIT												
Allegany	1163	862	541	596	171	192	166	135	154	26	35	30
Garrett	435	309	361	220	262	212	144	185	158	55	39	56
Washington	448	438	375	277	195	199	170	211	183	39	44	45
FIFTH CIRCUIT												
Anne Arundel	448	506	461	249	285	336	158	153	159	105	137	107
Carroll	497	457	324	193	382	242	186	215	224	68	72	78
Howard	412	491	554	282	427	318	148	124	150	74	94	145
SIXTH CIRCUIT												
Frederick	335	324	260	259	191	203	142	149	131	68	98	81
Montgomery	414	1006	702	274	570	548	176	176	173	238	129	125
SEVENTH CIRCUIT												
Calvert	290	302	280	257	282	199	145	146	112	110	97	107
Charles	297	304	321	192	210	183	145	166	194	76	99	67
Prince George's	449	463	491	231	315	461	188	171	142	50	51	61
St. Mary's	328	286	269	230	170	159	145	116	105	88	76	65
EIGHTH CIRCUIT												
Baltimore City			393			175	139	165	148	116	72	78
SC	361	387		CC1 293	139							
CC	261	414		CC2 225	175							
CP	647	567										
STATE	444	565	470	259	292	320	155	159	150	112	79	81

NOTE: A small number of lengthy cases can increase an average, particularly in a small jurisdiction.
See Tables CC-27, 30, 34, and 36 for a more detailed breakdown of filing to disposition ages.
This table does not include reopened cases, or cases reported with incomplete filing or termination dates.
It is calculated from all terminations reported during fiscal year, including some occurring in prior years.

TABLE CC-13

POPULATION AND CASELOAD PER CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE
AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Number of Judges*	Population Per Judge**	CASES FILED PER JUDGE Civil	Criminal	CASES TERMINATED PER JUDGE Civil	Criminal
FIRST CIRCUIT						
Dorchester	1	31,100	1,090	215	1,014	190
Somerset	1	19,400	692	108	677	122
Wicomico	2	34,500	957	334	944	342
Worcester	2	16,900	606	249	564	248
SECOND CIRCUIT						
Caroline	1	24,600	564	123	559	124
Cecil	2	31,650	945	232	858	208
Kent	1	16,900	340	24	309	28
Queen Anne's	1	28,800	826	165	776	161
Talbot	1	26,400	833	114	812	151
THIRD CIRCUIT						
Baltimore	12	55,866	1,095	434	1,060	400
Harford	4	39,700	853	292	683	211
FOURTH CIRCUIT						
Allegany	2	39,600	662	110	527	89
Garrett	1	28,700	615	86	652	109
Washington	3	39,033	903	141	848	143
FIFTH CIRCUIT						
Anne Arundel	9	44,800	1,556	277	1,482	214
Carroll	2	54,300	1,119	598	1,055	490
Howard	4	36,025	617	330	598	303
SIXTH CIRCUIT						
Frederick	2	64,150	1,108	179	1,027	159
Montgomery***	12	50,366	976	348	899	286
SEVENTH CIRCUIT						
Calvert	1	41,100	1,111	206	941	193
Charles	2	42,200	1,219	286	1,125	259
Prince George's	14	47,535	1,714	403	1,794	401
St. Mary's	1	65,400	1,256	325	1,178	292
EIGHTH CIRCUIT						
Baltimore City	23	32,113	1,269	475	918	487
STATE***	104	41,837	1,205	353	1,092	331

*Number of judges as of June 30, 1984.
**Population estimate for July 1, 1984, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.
***Juvenile causes not included since they are heard at the District Court level. Juvenile causes in all other counties are included in the civil category.

TABLE CC-14

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CASES FILED AND TERMINATED PER JUDGE

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	FILED		TERMINATED	
	Civil*	Criminal**	Civil*	Criminal**
1979-80	1,540	402	1,546	431
1980-81	1,013	475	852	419
1981-82	1,050	297	933	281
1982-83	1,100	325	906	279
1983-84	1,205	353	1,092	331

*Juvenile causes in Montgomery County are not included since they are heard at the District Court level. Juvenile causes in all other counties are included in the civil category.

**Baltimore City changed its counting procedures from individual charges to cases in July 1981. Cases are defined as charges arising out of a single incident. Thus, one case represents one incident.

TABLE CC-15

CASES FILED IN THE CIRCUIT COURT
PER THOUSAND POPULATION

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Population*	Civil	Criminal	Total
FIRST CIRCUIT				
Dorchester	31,100	35	7	42
Somerset	19,400	36	6	42
Wicomico	69,000	28	10	38
Worcester	33,800	36	15	51
SECOND CIRCUIT				
Caroline	24,600	23	5	28
Cecil	63,300	30	7	37
Kent	16,900	20	3	23
Queen Anne's	28,800	29	6	35
Talbot	26,400	32	4	36
THIRD CIRCUIT				
Baltimore	670,400	20	8	28
Harford	158,800	22	7	29
FOURTH CIRCUIT				
Allegany	79,200	17	3	20
Garrett	28,700	21	3	24
Washington	117,100	23	4	27
FIFTH CIRCUIT				
Anne Arundel	403,200	35	6	41
Carroll	108,600	21	11	32
Howard	144,100	17	9	26
SIXTH CIRCUIT				
Frederick	128,300	17	3	20
Montgomery**	604,400	19	7	26
SEVENTH CIRCUIT				
Calvert	41,100	27	5	32
Charles	84,400	29	7	36
Prince George's	665,500	36	8	44
St. Mary's	65,400	19	5	24
EIGHTH CIRCUIT				
Baltimore City	738,600	40	15	55
STATE	4,351,100	28	8	36

*Population estimate for July 1, 1984, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

**Juvenile causes heard at the District Court level are not included.

TABLE CC-16

RATIO OF JURY TRIALS TO POPULATION

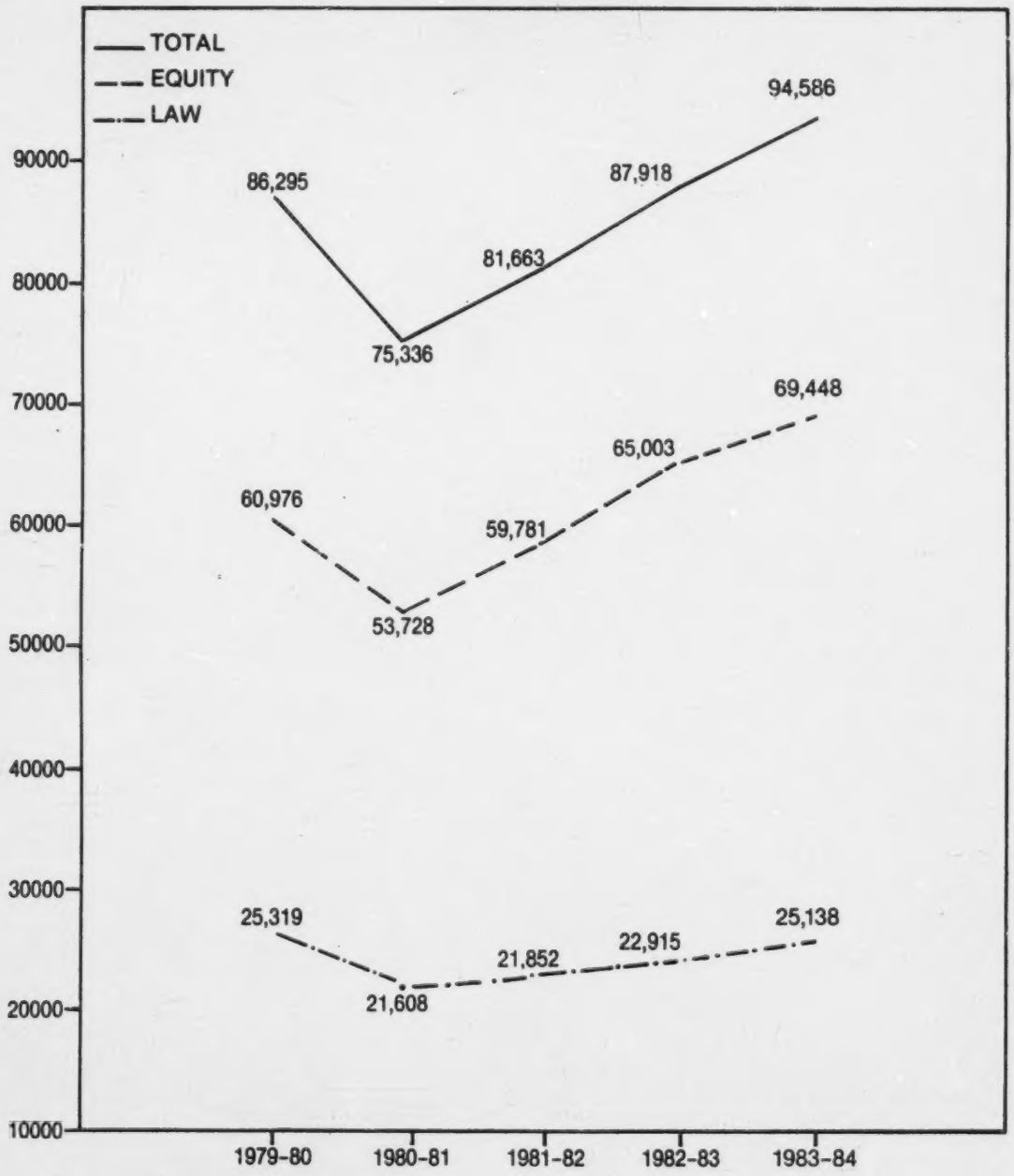
JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Number of Jury Trials	Population	Per 1,000 Population
FIRST CIRCUIT	164	153,300	1.06
Dorchester	33	31,100	1.06
Somerset	18	19,400	0.92
Wicomico	59	69,000	0.85
Worcester	54	33,800	1.62
SECOND CIRCUIT	132	160,000	0.82
Caroline	17	24,600	0.69
Cecil	74	63,300	1.16
Kent	12	16,900	0.71
Queen Anne's	12	28,800	0.41
Talbot	17	26,400	0.64
THIRD CIRCUIT	208	829,200	0.25
Baltimore	133	670,400	0.19
Harford	75	158,800	0.47
FOURTH CIRCUIT	133	225,000	0.59
Allegany	34	79,200	0.42
Garrett	15	28,700	0.52
Washington	84	117,100	0.71
FIFTH CIRCUIT	324	655,900	0.49
Anne Arundel	238	403,200	0.59
Carroll	21	108,600	0.19
Howard	65	144,100	0.45
SIXTH CIRCUIT	517	732,700	0.70
Frederick	59	128,300	0.45
Montgomery	458	604,400	0.75
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	501	856,400	0.58
Calvert	25	41,100	0.60
Charles	50	84,400	0.59
Prince George's	399	665,500	0.59
St. Mary's	27	65,400	0.41
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	679	738,600	0.91
Baltimore City	679	738,600	0.91
STATE	2,658	4,351,100	0.61

NOTE: See note on Table CC-7.

TABLE CC-17

FIVE YEAR COMPARATIVE GRAPH
CIVIL CASES FILED*



*Does not include Juvenile Causes.

TABLE CC-18

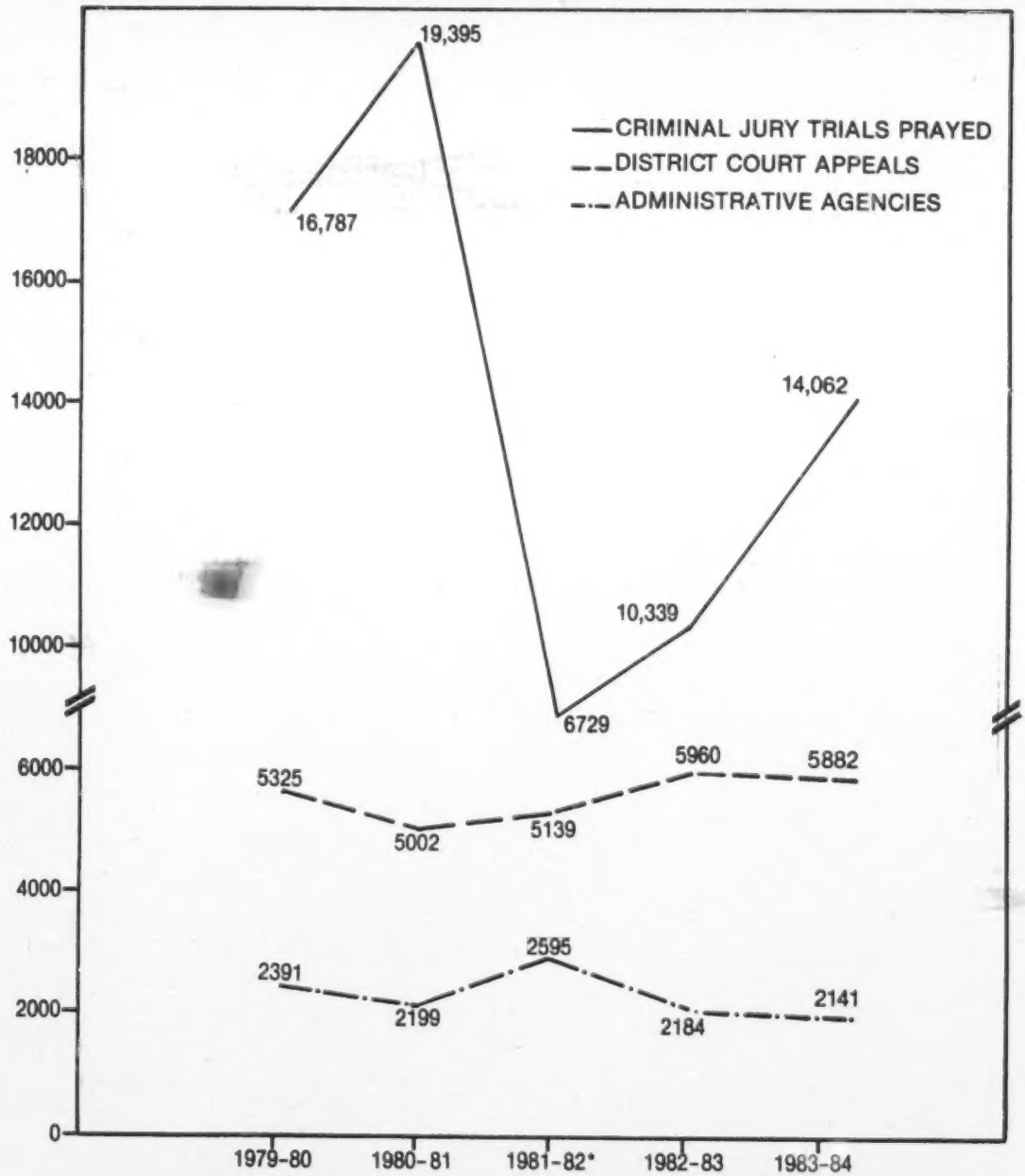
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	LAW				CRIMINAL			TOTAL
	DISTRICT COURT		ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES	TOTAL	MOTOR VEHICLE	OTHER	TOTAL	
	De Novo	On Record						
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	2	0	15	17	18	21	39	56
Somerset	1	3	2	6	7	4	11	17
Wicomico	0	7	26	33	60	45	105	138
Worcester	5	5	21	31	71	37	108	139
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	2	2	0	4	7	8	15	19
Cecil	6	5	20	31	26	24	50	81
Kent	0	0	6	6	3	8	11	17
Queen Anne's	2	2	11	15	13	7	20	35
Talbot	0	1	5	6	12	13	25	31
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore	90	87	361	538	460	270	730	1,268
Harford	29	9	72	110	94	35	129	239
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	3	1	39	43	40	49	89	132
Garrett	4	2	10	16	4	3	7	23
Washington	7	28	71	106	37	35	72	178
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	290	13	183	486	148	161	309	795
Carroll	4	2	49	55	126	64	190	245
Howard	23	42	66	131	138	34	172	303
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	27	6	36	69	50	21	71	140
Montgomery	93	74	259	426	501	201	702	1,128
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	38	25	29	92	3	3	6	98
Charles	7	16	40	63	14	14	28	91
Prince George's	101	69	351	521	304	210	514	1,035
St. Mary's	14	0	20	34	25	30	55	89
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City	185	0	449	634	189	903	1,092	1,726
STATE	933	399	2,141	3,473	2,350	2,200	4,550	8,023

TABLE CC-19

FIVE YEAR COMPARATIVE GRAPH
APPEALS FROM DISTRICT COURT AND ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES



*There are two reasons for the decrease in the number of criminal jury trials prayed in 1981-82. Baltimore City changed its counting procedures from individual charges to cases in July 1981 so that now cases represent incidents rather than charges. Secondly, a new law (Ch. 608, Acts of 1981) went into effect on July 1, 1981, and its aim is to reduce the number of jury trials prayers to the circuit courts. This law has been popularly referred to as the "Gerstung Law."

TABLE CC-20

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
APPEALS FROM ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
FIRST CIRCUIT	130	91	65	83	64
Dorchester	81	34	17	26	15
Somerset	3	4	3	3	2
Wicomico	28	33	25	28	26
Worcester	18	20	20	26	21
SECOND CIRCUIT	55	48	71	50	42
Caroline	4	8	7	2	0
Cecil	29	13	16	17	20
Kent	8	14	12	10	6
Queen Anne's	12	5	14	4	11
Talbot	2	8	22	17	5
THIRD CIRCUIT	312	347	359	402	433
Baltimore	259	279	293	333	361
Harford	53	68	66	69	72
FOURTH CIRCUIT	106	61	108	127	120
Allegany	36	1	41	42	39
Garrett	1	4	7	14	10
Washington	69	56	60	71	71
FIFTH CIRCUIT	253	199	247	253	298
Anne Arundel	178	124	151	166	183
Carroll	31	26	40	38	49
Howard	44	49	56	49	66
SIXTH CIRCUIT	218	190	212	277	295
Frederick	30	25	31	27	36
Montgomery	188	165	181	250	259
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	206	259	270	355	440
Calvert	20	21	14	13	29
Charles	18	29	39	28	40
Prince George's	156	187	196	295	351
St. Mary's	12	22	21	19	20
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,111	1,004	1,263	637	449
Baltimore City	1,111	1,004	1,263	637	449
STATE	2,391	2,199	2,595	2,184	2,141

TABLE CC-21

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
APPEALS FROM THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
FIRST CIRCUIT	201	310	293	309	286
Dorchester	30	23	52	29	41
Somerset	8	9	9	23	15
Wicomico	83	100	108	144	112
Worcester	80	178	124	113	118
SECOND CIRCUIT	141	120	107	198	141
Caroline	14	7	13	28	19
Cecil	68	67	52	79	61
Kent	6	16	7	29	11
Queen Anne's	14	16	20	37	24
Talbot	39	14	15	25	26
THIRD CIRCUIT	973	926	1,061	1,209	1,074
Baltimore	840	795	902	1,057	907
Harford	133	131	159	152	167
FOURTH CIRCUIT	239	166	211	215	213
Allegany	132	75	101	77	93
Garrett	16	13	26	25	13
Washington	91	78	84	113	107
FIFTH CIRCUIT	585	613	826	1,022	1,045
Anne Arundel	304	347	458	553	612
Carroll	125	103	139	211	196
Howard	156	163	229	258	237
SIXTH CIRCUIT	343	408	529	857	973
Frederick	66	46	63	64	104
Montgomery	277	362	466	793	869
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	527	584	558	751	873
Calvert	24	8	20	56	69
Charles	69	49	44	76	51
Prince George's	405	489	456	555	684
St. Mary's	29	38	38	64	69
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	2,316	1,875	1,554	1,399	1,277
Baltimore City	2,316	1,875	1,554	1,399	1,277
STATE	5,325	5,002	5,139	5,960	5,882

TABLE CC-22

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
POST CONVICTION CASES FILED

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
FIRST CIRCUIT	4	0	3	9	15
Dorchester	1	0	2	6	14
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	3	0	1	3	1
Worcester	0	0	0	0	0
SECOND CIRCUIT	13	2	6	20	15
Caroline	2	0	0	1	8
Cecil	8	0	0	5	2
Kent	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's	1	2	6	9	5
Talbot	2	0	0	5	0
THIRD CIRCUIT	45	0	14	7	13
Baltimore	42	0	1	0	0
Harford	3	0	13	7	13
FOURTH CIRCUIT	11	2	22	18	30
Allegany	0	0	0	0	0
Garrett	1	0	0	3	5
Washington	10	2	22	15	25
FIFTH CIRCUIT	8	10	16	6	24
Anne Arundel	4	10	6	0	0
Carroll	0	0	1	0	0
Howard	4	0	9	6	24
SIXTH CIRCUIT	8	0	13	10	21
Frederick	7	0	0	0	0
Montgomery	1	0	13	10	21
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	73	55	74	95	92
Calvert	6	0	4	3	1
Charles	5	5	3	18	14
Prince George's	62	49	62	69	75
St. Mary's	0	1	5	5	2
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	226	222	6*	90	191
Baltimore City	226	222	6*	90	191
STATE	388	291	154	255	401

*Due to a reporting procedure, post conviction cases were not counted in Baltimore City in fiscal 1982.

TABLE CC-23

APPLICATIONS FOR REVIEW OF CRIMINAL SENTENCES

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Filed During Year	Withdrawn by Applicant	TERMINATED CONSIDERED AND DISPOSED OF		
			Original Sentence Unchanged	Original Sentence Increased	Original Sentence Decreased
FIRST CIRCUIT					
Dorchester	0	0	0	0	0
Somerset	0	0	0	0	0
Wicomico	1	0	4	0	0
Worcester	5	1	2	0	0
SECOND CIRCUIT					
Caroline	0	0	0	0	0
Cecil	16	0	15	0	0
Kent	0	0	0	0	0
Queen Anne's	0	0	0	0	0
Talbot	1	0	1	0	0
THIRD CIRCUIT					
Baltimore	15	2	8	0	3
Harford	10	0	5	0	0
FOURTH CIRCUIT					
Allegany	0	0	2	0	0
Garrett	1	0	1	0	0
Washington	32	1	33	1	6
FIFTH CIRCUIT					
Anne Arundel	17	3	11	0	1
Carroll	3	1	3	0	0
Howard	4	0	1	0	2
SIXTH CIRCUIT					
Frederick	8	0	5	0	0
Montgomery	32	0	9	1	1
SEVENTH CIRCUIT					
Calvert	1	0	0	0	0
Charles	21	0	18	0	3
Prince George's	30	0	30	0	0
St. Mary's	2	0	1	0	1
EIGHTH CIRCUIT					
Baltimore City	52	4	48	0	0
STATE	251	12	197	2	17

TABLE CC-24

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
LAW CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED		COMBINED ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD				COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED			
	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	962	993	758	616	661	668	563	574	587	600
Dorchester	201	185	108	93	112	64	131	92	101	145
Somerset	87	129	34	28	34	43	21	13	41	32
Wicomico	248	247	235	202	185	202	210	251	195	201
Worcester	426	432	381	293	330	359	201	218	250	222
SECOND CIRCUIT	668	608	500	365	507	538	499	480	515	395
Caroline	75	67	90	66	60	79	62	63	51	44
Cecil	280	241	188	131	196	201	188	189	210	125
Kent	77	58	63	71	50	54	54	61	42	43
Queen Anne's	116	96	76	77	82	90	89	93	112	76
Talbot	120	146	83	20	119	114	106	74	100	107
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,996	3,474	3,629	3,587	3,447	3,300	3,913	4,156	4,082	3,814
Baltimore	3,376	2,985	3,081	3,125	2,919	2,847	3,371	3,775	3,511	3,413
Harford	620	489	548	462	528	453	542	381	571	401
FOURTH CIRCUIT	1,110	792	713	569	665	1,172	646	959	705	562
Allegany	442	225	316	165	222	706	194	530	239	95
Garrett	154	149	88	98	98	115	73	75	85	96
Washington	514	418	309	306	345	351	379	354	381	371
FIFTH CIRCUIT	3,865	4,069	2,625	2,076	2,463	2,286	2,657	2,285	3,014	2,637
Anne Arundel	2,554	2,569	1,717	1,227	1,637	1,560	1,799	1,392	2,070	1,778
Carroll	506	596	280	253	270	281	325	329	337	289
Howard	805	904	628	596	556	445	533	564	607	570
SIXTH CIRCUIT	3,485	2,573	3,571	2,331	3,495	2,467	3,735	3,398	3,838	3,364
Frederick	370	312	300	319	300	337	271	304	332	287
Montgomery	3,115	2,261	3,271	2,012	3,195	2,130	3,464	3,094	3,506	3,077
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	4,256	3,566	3,941	3,370	3,919	3,868	3,938	3,549	4,391	4,236
Calvert	222	219	139	153	117	136	162	122	216	137
Charles	333	283	246	274	298	254	249	260	284	290
Prince George's	3,474	2,847	3,328	2,763	3,306	3,252	3,381	2,991	3,747	3,647
St. Mary's	227	217	228	180	198	226	146	176	144	162
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	6,977	5,785	5,871	4,660	6,695	4,511	6,964	4,008	8,006	5,534
Baltimore City	6,977	5,785	5,871	4,660	6,695	4,511	6,964	4,008	8,006	5,534
STATE	25,319	21,860	21,608	17,574	21,852	18,810	22,915	19,409	25,138	21,142

TABLE CC-25

LAW CASES
RATIO OF TRIALS TO DISPOSITIONS

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Dispositions	Trials	Per-centages	Court Trials	Per-centages	Jury Trials	Per-centages
FIRST CIRCUIT	600	74	12.3	36	6.0	38	6.3
Dorchester	145	16	11.0	9	6.2	7	4.8
Somerset	32	4	12.5	4	12.5	0	0.0
Wicomico	201	27	13.4	11	5.4	16	8.0
Worcester	222	27	12.1	12	5.4	15	6.7
SECOND CIRCUIT	395	59	14.9	23	5.8	36	9.1
Caroline	44	11	25.0	6	13.6	5	11.4
Cecil	125	21	16.8	7	5.6	14	11.2
Kent	43	9	20.9	4	9.3	5	11.6
Queen Anne's	76	11	14.4	4	5.2	7	9.2
Talbot	107	7	6.5	2	1.8	5	4.7
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,814	328	8.6	209	5.5	119	3.1
Baltimore	3,413	263	7.7	166	4.9	97	2.8
Harford	401	65	16.2	43	10.7	22	5.5
FOURTH CIRCUIT	562	88	15.6	44	7.8	44	7.8
Allegany	95	11	11.5	3	3.1	8	8.4
Garrett	96	25	26.0	21	21.8	4	5.2
Washington	371	52	14.0	20	5.4	32	8.6
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,637	327	12.4	167	6.3	160	6.1
Anne Arundel	1,778	228	12.8	100	5.6	128	7.1
Carroll	289	47	16.2	41	14.2	6	2.0
Howard	570	52	9.1	26	4.55	26	4.55
SIXTH CIRCUIT	3,364	676	20.0	413	12.2	263	7.8
Frederick	287	64	22.2	41	14.2	23	8.0
Montgomery	3,077	612	19.8	372	12.0	240	7.8
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	4,236	407	9.6	168	4.0	239	5.6
Calvert	137	7	5.1	4	2.9	3	2.2
Charles	290	60	20.6	39	13.4	21	7.2
Prince George's	3,647	323	8.8	120	3.2	203	5.6
St. Mary's	162	17	10.4	5	3.0	12	7.4
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	5,534	777	14.0	509	9.2	268	4.8
Baltimore City	5,534	777	14.0	509	9.2	268	4.8
STATE	21,142	2,736	12.9	1,569	7.4	1,167	5.5

TABLE CC-26

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
LAW CASES TRIED

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
FIRST CIRCUIT	91	39	45	60	74
Dorchester	17	9	14	7	16
Somerset	26	1	5	0	4
Wicomico	31	17	16	26	27
Worcester	17	12	10	27	27
SECOND CIRCUIT	70	76	62	56	59
Caroline	1	8	3	8	11
Cecil	30	20	29	23	21
Kent	14	18	5	9	9
Queen Anne's	14	25	13	14	11
Talbot	11	5	12	2	7
THIRD CIRCUIT	353	412	400	341	328
Baltimore	289	339	347	272	263
Harford	64	73	53	69	65
FOURTH CIRCUIT	73	91	102	120	88
Allegany	17	27	36	30	11
Garrett	16	19	22	17	25
Washington	40	45	44	73	52
FIFTH CIRCUIT	501	406	369	383	327
Anne Arundel	302	286	257	227	228
Carroll	73	43	35	54	47
Howard	126	77	77	102	52
SIXTH CIRCUIT	216	813	434	551	676
Frederick	35	41	42	48	64
Montgomery	181	772	392	503	612
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	400	373	491	434	407
Calvert	41	20	18	33	7
Charles	53	53	45	55	60
Prince George's	262	286	404	328	323
St. Mary's	44	14	24	18	17
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	712	437	404	219	777
Baltimore City	712	437	404	219	777
STATE	2,416	2,647	2,307	2,164	2,736

NOTE: See note on Table CC-7.

TABLE CC-27

LAW -- AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION BY AGE OF CASES AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF DISPOSITIONS WITHIN SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Number of Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION: All Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION: Excluding Cases Over 1081 Days	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN: 61 Days	181 Days	361 Days	721 Days	1081 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	142	738	240	9.9	15.5	27.5	53.5	74.6
Somerset	30	359	250	40.0	53.3	60.0	83.3	90.0
Wicomico	195	401	358	14.4	31.3	51.3	84.1	95.9
Worcester	209	429	337	13.4	33.0	50.7	83.3	92.3
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	43	394	373	7.0	34.9	48.8	90.7	97.7
Cecil	113	357	321	18.6	36.3	56.6	88.5	96.5
Kent	40	333	227	17.5	42.5	70.0	90.0	90.0
Queen Anne's	72	263	233	25.0	48.6	66.7	97.2	97.2
Talbot	103	312	272	26.2	46.6	66.0	87.4	96.1
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore	3,244	455	379	7.9	26.2	45.3	81.9	92.8
Harford	390	355	322	13.6	36.9	61.0	86.7	96.9
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	90	541	373	10.0	21.1	42.2	68.9	85.6
Garrett	90	361	335	10.0	35.6	52.2	91.1	96.7
Washington	369	375	349	8.4	29.3	55.6	88.3	98.1
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	1,743	461	379	10.0	32.4	55.4	81.4	91.2
Carroll	276	324	250	33.3	46.7	66.3	86.6	93.5
Howard	548	554	457	6.0	18.6	39.6	70.1	90.1
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	278	260	251	16.9	43.5	75.2	96.4	99.3
Montgomery	2,925	702	381	6.9	22.3	39.2	66.8	76.1
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	130	280	252	13.1	50.0	69.2	94.6	98.5
Charles	277	321	315	10.8	35.7	62.5	90.6	99.3
Prince George's	3,567	491	431	6.4	23.3	38.9	78.3	93.6
St. Mary's	161	269	244	13.0	42.2	77.6	95.0	98.1
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City	5,399	393	336	14.7	34.6	53.4	85.3	94.7
STATE	20,434	470	366	10.5	29.3	48.3	80.4	91.2

NOTE: Does not include reopened cases. In some counties the number of terminated cases may differ slightly and will be lower than figures appearing on other tables in this report. See also note to Table CC-12.

TABLE CC-2B

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
EQUITY CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED		COMBINED ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD				COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED			
	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	3,522	3,411	2,655	2,562	3,089	3,204	3,619	3,356	3,854	3,614
Dorchester	839	763	729	684	769	767	761	664	840	716
Somerset	326	345	281	285	461	476	504	390	609	605
Wicomico	1,634	1,560	1,150	1,126	1,334	1,385	1,556	1,561	1,579	1,524
Worcester	723	743	495	467	525	576	798	741	826	769
SECOND CIRCUIT	2,487	2,516	2,423	2,204	2,834	2,915	3,469	3,392	3,308	3,150
Caroline	378	378	507	478	428	353	468	447	448	447
Cecil	1,143	1,141	1,047	1,055	1,198	1,249	1,426	1,462	1,304	1,228
Kent	224	225	220	222	231	273	231	217	268	241
Queen Anne's	428	453	383	338	537	598	669	635	641	626
Talbot	314	319	266	111	440	442	675	631	647	608
THIRD CIRCUIT	8,103	9,646	7,357	6,689	7,958	8,245	8,854	8,614	9,246	8,448
Baltimore	6,349	8,006	5,626	5,062	6,055	6,476	6,919	6,964	6,996	6,626
Harford	1,754	1,640	1,731	1,627	1,903	1,769	1,935	1,650	2,250	1,822
FOURTH CIRCUIT	2,743	2,332	2,252	1,951	2,410	2,706	2,779	2,221	2,915	2,677
Allegany	969	767	640	523	759	785	870	570	715	610
Garrett	350	347	350	337	313	319	382	401	426	443
Washington	1,424	1,218	1,262	1,091	1,338	1,602	1,527	1,250	1,774	1,624
FIFTH CIRCUIT	8,935	8,357	6,741	6,044	7,658	6,044	9,113	6,759	11,569	11,348
Anne Arundel	6,652	5,661	4,597	4,028	5,286	4,179	6,326	3,994	8,831	8,757
Carroll	1,041	1,047	929	1,002	949	808	1,387	1,418	1,330	1,243
Howard	1,242	1,649	1,215	1,014	1,423	1,057	1,400	1,347	1,408	1,348
SIXTH CIRCUIT	6,901	5,397	6,605	5,029	7,119	5,268	9,636	7,671	9,829	9,223
Frederick	1,672	1,578	1,284	1,273	1,543	1,790	1,502	1,587	1,625	1,509
Montgomery	5,229	3,819	5,321	3,756	5,576	3,478	8,134	6,084	8,204	7,714
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	12,377	10,726	12,276	9,834	15,275	11,947	16,282	13,478	17,987	19,121
Calvert	613	473	829	818	619	674	550	598	623	531
Charles	847	788	1,317	1,047	1,210	1,443	1,503	1,363	1,408	1,304
Prince George's	10,159	8,717	9,163	7,178	12,539	8,584	13,152	10,457	14,991	16,399
St. Mary's	758	748	967	791	907	1,246	1,077	1,060	965	887
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	15,908	17,928	13,419	10,375	13,438	11,841	11,251	6,539	10,740	7,647
Baltimore City	15,908	17,928	13,419	10,375	13,438	11,841	11,251	6,539	10,740	7,647
STATE	60,976	60,313	53,728	44,688	59,781	52,170	65,003	52,030	69,448	65,228

TABLE CC-29

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
EQUITY CASES TRIED

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
FIRST CIRCUIT	1,108	129	150	158	99
Dorchester	298	32	9	15	2
Somerset	75	8	26	23	21
Wicomico	661	82	101	91	58
Worcester	74	7	14	29	18
SECOND CIRCUIT	887	168	290	287	342
Caroline	49	6	1	1	39
Cecil	633	131	233	259	245
Kent	23	8	19	5	12
Queen Anne's	176	21	35	22	41
Talbot	6	2	2	0	5
THIRD CIRCUIT	3,230	891	877	826	697
Baltimore	2,871	396	403	325	252
Harford	359	495	474	501	445
FOURTH CIRCUIT	600	125	255	329	223
Allegany	276	12	88	108	63
Garrett	154	41	76	83	84
Washington	170	72	91	138	76
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,502	641	784	1,083	777
Anne Arundel	1,294	415	611	545	386
Carroll	507	179	82	455	253
Howard	701	47	91	83	138
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,193	2,252	2,319	2,412	1,533
Frederick	257	139	252	363	306
Montgomery	1,936	2,113	2,067	2,049	1,227
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	4,375	1,222	2,169	1,705	1,008
Calvert	79	93	83	89	106
Charles	230	9	361	282	251
Prince George's	3,833	1,026	1,711	1,298	620
St. Mary's	233	94	14	36	31
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	1,767	648	567	135*	566
Baltimore City	1,767	648	567	135*	566
STATE	16,662	6,076	7,411	6,935*	5,245

*Reporting of cases tried from Baltimore City is not completely available for fiscal 1983.

NOTE: See note on Table CC-7.

TABLE CC-30

EQUITY -- AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION BY AGE OF CASES AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF DISPOSITIONS WITHIN SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Number of Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION: All Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION: Excluding Cases Over 721 Days	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN: 61 Days	181 Days	361 Days	721 Days	1081 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	383	298	98	45.4	70.2	82.0	85.9	88.5
Somerset	375	233	100	51.5	74.4	80.0	87.5	94.1
Wicomico	1,021	133	115	52.9	78.5	87.9	97.9	99.5
Worcester	594	220	143	41.4	69.5	80.6	92.9	97.6
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	360	180	161	38.1	65.6	83.6	97.8	99.7
Cecil	827	149	127	44.1	75.7	81.9	77.3	99.5
Kent	222	138	114	44.6	78.8	87.8	96.8	99.5
Queen Anne's	314	154	128	39.2	75.2	86.9	96.8	99.0
Talbot	352	116	101	47.2	82.7	92.6	98.3	99.7
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore	5,854	254	178	27.0	61.1	73.4	90.7	97.7
Harford	1,450	236	152	35.0	66.4	78.1	91.3	96.7
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	511	192	155	37.4	70.1	83.4	95.3	97.7
Garrett	343	212	153	39.1	67.3	76.1	93.3	98.0
Washington	1,311	199	117	50.1	74.4	83.4	93.4	96.3
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	4,723	336	175	24.5	57.2	71.3	84.9	92.7
Carroll	967	242	149	33.3	66.0	79.4	90.2	96.9
Howard	1,237	318	238	7.8	42.8	70.2	89.4	97.3
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	1,221	203	133	38.7	70.1	81.2	92.2	97.5
Montgomery	6,018	548	177	20.9	51.3	66.1	77.7	82.4
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	475	199	130	37.1	70.3	83.8	92.8	97.7
Charles	877	183	159	26.9	69.7	84.9	97.0	99.4
Prince George's	11,043	461	218	20.4	42.8	62.0	79.3	88.3
St. Mary's	647	159	147	31.1	72.8	87.6	98.5	99.7
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City	7,581	175	162	28.0	65.1	86.1	98.7	99.4
STATE	48,706	320	173	27.5	58.1	74.0	88.0	93.4

NOTE: Does not include reopened cases. In some counties the number of terminated cases may differ and will be lower than figures appearing on other pages in this report. See also note to Table CC-12.

TABLE CC-31

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED		COMBINED ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD				COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED			
	1979-80*		1980-81*		1981-82**		1982-83		1983-84	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	1,124	1,002	2,063	1,395	1,263	2,048	1,493	1,399	1,489	1,494
Dorchester	157	141	225	140	160	247	169	154	215	190
Somerset	149	139	176	124	92	92	115	61	108	122
Wicomico	482	472	712	582	609	778	686	652	668	685
Worcester	336	250	950	549	402	931	523	532	498	497
SECOND CIRCUIT	920	851	1,064	758	1,041	1,099	1,020	1,058	915	908
Caroline	100	118	102	68	109	105	146	129	123	124
Cecil	462	346	548	418	554	548	423	457	465	416
Kent	84	82	92	59	65	103	105	87	48	56
Queen Anne's	119	123	189	119	160	197	171	197	165	161
Talbot	155	182	133	94	153	146	175	188	114	151
THIRD CIRCUIT	4,791	5,368	5,807	4,656	5,604	5,574	6,506	5,540	6,378	5,649
Baltimore	4,173	4,609	4,862	3,850	4,718	4,636	5,564	4,820	5,211	4,806
Harford	618	759	945	806	886	938	942	720	1,167	843
FOURTH CIRCUIT	1,145	1,231	1,164	1,069	846	1,027	743	792	729	718
Allegany	277	286	331	271	230	294	166	201	219	178
Garrett	93	84	137	104	131	120	134	149	86	109
Washington	775	861	696	694	485	613	443	442	424	431
FIFTH CIRCUIT	3,171	3,660	4,439	3,651	4,158	4,483	4,414	3,779	5,010	4,116
Anne Arundel	1,915	2,091	2,547	2,186	2,485	2,559	2,421	2,189	2,493	1,925
Carroll	594	697	753	660	604	696	837	588	1,196	980
Howard	662	872	1,139	805	1,069	1,228	1,156	1,002	1,321	1,211
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,083	1,833	2,723	1,947	2,719	2,316	3,529	2,582	4,538	3,754
Frederick	462	473	503	343	402	570	345	395	357	317
Montgomery	1,621	1,360	2,220	1,604	2,317	1,746	3,184	2,187	4,181	3,437
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	3,948	4,148	4,821	4,251	4,696	4,790	5,823	5,120	6,747	6,609
Calvert	170	217	306	248	226	378	167	133	206	193
Charles	876	951	684	771	479	489	678	553	571	517
Prince George's	2,724	2,804	3,555	3,000	3,785	3,703	4,744	4,226	5,645	5,607
St. Mary's	178	176	276	232	206	270	234	208	325	292
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	21,825	23,743	23,980	22,897	10,248	7,586	10,334	8,459	10,932	11,210
Baltimore City	21,825	23,743	23,980	22,897	10,248	7,586	10,334	8,459	10,932	11,210
STATE	39,007	41,836	46,061	40,624	30,575	28,923	33,862	28,729	36,738	34,458

*One case represented one charge (count) rather than one incident in Baltimore City. An audit conducted in 1980 found that by using charge statistics Baltimore City reported 2.19 times the number of filings and 2.01 times the number of terminations as would have been reported under a system comparable to other counties.

**Baltimore City changed its counting procedures from individual charges to cases in July 1981. Cases are defined as charges arising out of a single incident. Thus, one case represents one incident.

NOTE: Included in the termination figures for 1980-81 are criminal cases which are actually closed but remain on the open case file because of CJIS considerations.

TABLE CC-32

CRIMINAL CASES
RATIO OF TRIALS TO DISPOSITIONS

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Dispositions	Trials	Per-centages	Court Trials	Per-centages	Jury Trials	Per-centages
FIRST CIRCUIT	1,494	599	40.0	478	31.9	121	8.1
Dorchester	190	156	82.1	130	68.4	26	16.7
Somerset	122	57	46.7	39	32.0	18	14.7
Wicomico	685	163	23.8	123	78.0	40	5.8
Worcester	497	223	44.8	186	37.4	37	7.4
SECOND CIRCUIT	908	378	41.6	285	31.4	93	10.2
Caroline	124	79	63.7	68	54.8	11	8.9
Cecil	416	86	20.6	28	6.7	58	13.9
Kent	56	12	21.4	5	8.9	7	12.5
Queen Anne's	161	110	68.3	105	65.2	5	3.1
Talbot	151	91	60.2	79	52.3	12	7.9
THIRD CIRCUIT	5,549	2,828	50.0	2,751	48.7	77	1.3
Baltimore	4,806	2,698	56.1	2,665	55.4	33	0.7
Harford	843	130	15.4	86	10.2	44	5.2
FOURTH CIRCUIT	718	172	23.9	93	12.9	79	11.0
Allegany	178	77	43.2	57	32.0	20	11.2
Garrett	109	21	19.2	11	10.1	10	9.1
Washington	431	74	17.1	25	5.8	49	11.3
FIFTH CIRCUIT	4,116	1,512	36.7	1,355	32.9	157	3.8
Anne Arundel	1,925	514	26.7	409	21.2	105	5.5
Carroll	980	361	36.8	346	35.3	15	1.5
Howard	1,211	637	52.6	600	49.6	37	3.0
SIXTH CIRCUIT	3,754	348	9.2	99	2.6	249	6.6
Frederick	317	82	25.8	46	14.5	36	11.3
Montgomery	3,437	266	7.7	53	1.5	213	6.2
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	6,609	299	4.5	55	0.8	244	3.7
Calvert	193	25	12.9	9	4.6	16	8.3
Charles	517	36	6.9	9	1.7	27	5.2
Prince George's	5,607	221	3.9	33	0.6	188	3.3
St. Mary's	292	17	5.8	4	1.4	13	4.4
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	11,210	1,159	10.3	749	6.7	410	3.6
Baltimore City	11,210	1,159	10.3	749	6.7	410	3.6
STATE	34,458	7,295	21.1	5,865	17.0	1,430	4.1

NOTE: See footnote on Table CC-7.

TABLE CC-33

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES TRIED

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
FIRST CIRCUIT	638	500	544	510	599
Dorchester	134	53	130	137	156
Somerset	95	122	85	56	57
Wicomico	303	194	260	261	163
Worcester	106	131	69	56	223
SECOND CIRCUIT	281	559	755	515	378
Caroline	46	28	60	86	79
Cecil	167	337	406	169	86
Kent	13	40	28	15	12
Queen Anne's	39	106	146	136	110
Talbot	16	48	115	109	91
THIRD CIRCUIT	4,607	1,885	2,283	2,668	2,828
Baltimore	4,355	1,734	2,543	2,577	2,698
Harford	252	151	140	91	130
FOURTH CIRCUIT	397	406	427	372	172
Allegany	231	234	268	200	77
Garrett	12	24	12	52	21
Washington	154	148	147	120	74
FIFTH CIRCUIT	1,601	1,727	2,101	1,829	1,512
Anne Arundel	676	757	818	520	514
Carroll	424	479	548	654	361
Howard	501	491	735	655	637
SIXTH CIRCUIT	274	329	348	290	348
Frederick	32	85	83	83	82
Montgomery	242	244	265	207	266
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	473	607	455	281	299
Calvert	28	27	36	10	25
Charles	41	71	38	48	36
Prince George's	388	490	369	203	221
St. Mary's	16	19	12	20	17
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	5,734	5,052	894	1,395	1,159
Baltimore City	5,734	5,052	894	1,395	1,159
STATE	14,005	11,065	8,207	7,860	7,295

NOTE: See footnote on Table CC-7.

TABLE CC-34

CRIMINAL -- AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION BY AGE OF CASES AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF DISPOSITIONS WITHIN SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Number of Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION: All Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION: Excluding Cases Over 360 Days	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN: 61 Days	91 Days	121 Days	181 Days	361 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT								
Dorchester	165	147	147	2.4	9.7	27.9	77.0	98.8
Somerset	118	97	90	27.1	55.1	77.1	92.4	97.5
Wicomico	562	120	88	21.2	56.8	80.2	94.5	96.8
Worcester	440	146	129	8.6	27.7	54.3	79.5	96.4
SECOND CIRCUIT								
Caroline	102	135	128	7.8	28.4	49.0	78.4	98.0
Cecil	332	168	143	13.0	21.7	30.7	72.0	97.6
Kent	51	161	161	3.9	11.8	33.3	66.7	100.0
Queen Anne's	133	186	131	11.3	27.1	42.1	75.9	96.2
Talbot	116	131	114	17.2	35.3	54.3	87.9	97.4
THIRD CIRCUIT								
Baltimore	3,953	130	104	28.5	53.0	69.1	83.2	95.8
Harford	607	197	157	8.6	23.2	31.3	57.8	89.5
FOURTH CIRCUIT								
Allegany	174	154	110	31.6	41.4	57.5	74.1	94.3
Garrett	96	156	131	13.5	20.8	44.8	77.1	96.9
Washington	353	183	132	11.9	32.6	46.5	74.5	95.5
FIFTH CIRCUIT								
Anne Arundel	1,541	159	138	6.9	22.3	45.4	75.1	96.4
Carroll	863	224	160	7.9	14.6	24.4	59.4	89.7
Howard	851	150	125	5.1	33.7	55.1	79.0	97.3
SIXTH CIRCUIT								
Frederick	290	131	107	18.3	36.2	72.4	90.7	97.9
Montgomery	2,933	173	134	25.3	35.9	47.8	65.1	92.0
SEVENTH CIRCUIT								
Calvert	138	112	101	18.1	41.3	73.2	90.6	97.1
Charles	333	194	83	6.9	17.1	37.8	73.3	94.9
Prince George's	5,162	142	120	18.9	43.2	58.5	75.7	94.6
St. Mary's	256	105	105	25.0	54.3	69.1	85.2	100.0
EIGHTH CIRCUIT								
Baltimore City	11,207	148	121	21.6	33.0	49.3	76.7	94.2
STATE	30,776	150	121	19.8	36.5	52.9	76.0	94.6

NOTE: Does not include reopened cases. In some counties the number of terminated cases may differ slightly and will be lower than figures appearing on other tables in this report. See also note to Table CC-12.

TABLE CC-35

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
JUVENILE CAUSES
FILINGS AND TERMINATIONS

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED		COMBINED ORIGINAL CASES FILED AND TERMINATED AND REOPENED CASES HEARD				COMBINED ORIGINAL AND REOPENED CASES FILED AND TERMINATED			
	1979-80		1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T	F	T
FIRST CIRCUIT	520	558	529	453	493	466	523	474	468	493
Dorchester	173	195	94	78	94	63	95	78	149	153
Somerset	56	71	59	56	48	51	35	24	42	40
Wicomico	158	159	210	185	220	238	217	197	141	163
Worcester	133	133	166	134	131	114	176	175	136	137
SECOND CIRCUIT	594	609	449	411	575	607	614	604	631	628
Caroline	65	78	51	49	81	66	74	74	65	68
Cecil	236	248	192	207	271	272	274	259	377	364
Kent	72	78	39	33	32	29	40	37	30	25
Queen Anne's	84	85	87	64	107	139	125	124	73	74
Talbot	137	120	80	58	84	101	101	110	86	97
THIRD CIRCUIT	2,692	2,816	2,849	2,557	3,294	3,326	3,008	2,722	3,225	3,191
Baltimore	2,228	2,151	2,288	2,140	2,656	2,899	2,487	2,479	2,634	2,681
Harford	464	665	561	417	638	427	521	243	591	510
FOURTH CIRCUIT	1,054	1,035	851	770	886	919	962	960	1,029	1,013
Allegany	424	402	363	334	378	366	347	357	371	349
Garrett	128	130	131	117	103	107	135	132	104	113
Washington	502	503	357	319	405	446	480	471	554	551
FIFTH CIRCUIT	2,428	2,464	2,885	2,638	3,182	2,975	3,722	3,495	4,134	3,858
Anne Arundel	1,550	1,513	1,869	1,752	2,184	2,006	2,652	2,560	3,107	2,805
Carroll	471	528	489	448	554	550	641	594	571	579
Howard	407	423	527	438	444	419	429	341	456	474
SIXTH CIRCUIT	2,711	2,903	2,634	1,724	3,525	3,663	3,882	3,844	4,391	3,979
Frederick	184	195	224	195	256	229	239	251	260	258
Montgomery*	2,527	2,708	2,410	1,529	3,269	3,434	3,643	3,593	4,131	3,721
SEVENTH CIRCUIT	4,838	5,426	5,431	4,861	6,677	6,883	6,442	6,376	6,436	6,133
Calvert	347	323	366	323	332	389	277	277	272	273
Charles	441	427	477	427	707	673	696	743	747	657
Prince George's	3,795	4,435	4,369	3,938	5,470	5,588	5,274	5,164	5,270	5,074
St. Mary's	255	241	219	173	168	233	195	192	147	129
EIGHTH CIRCUIT	11,807	12,900	9,743	8,487	11,118	9,669	11,008	7,905	10,443	7,942
Baltimore City	11,807	12,900	9,743	8,487	11,118	9,669	11,008	7,905	10,443	7,942
STATE	26,644	28,711	25,371	21,901	29,750	28,508	30,161	26,380	30,757	27,237

*Includes juvenile causes processed at the District Court level.

TABLE CC-36

JUVENILE -- AVERAGE DAYS FROM FILING TO DISPOSITION BY AGE OF CASES AND CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES OF DISPOSITIONS WITHIN SPECIFIC TIME PERIODS

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Number of Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION: All Cases	AVERAGE IN DAYS FILING TO DISPOSITION: Excluding Cases Over 271 Days	CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CASES DISPOSED OF LESS THAN: 31 Days	61 Days	121 Days	181 Days	271 Days	361 Days
FIRST CIRCUIT									
Dorchester	108	72	37	42.6	83.3	93.5	97.2	97.2	97.2
Somerset	29	12	12	86.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wicomico	122	33	30	62.3	91.0	98.4	99.2	99.2	99.2
Worcester	128	71	51	13.3	81.3	93.0	94.5	95.3	96.9
SECOND CIRCUIT									
Caroline	31	117	47	22.6	64.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5
Cecil	319	43	42	33.2	82.1	97.5	99.7	99.7	100.0
Kent	21	29	29	61.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Queen Anne's	30	37	37	46.7	83.3	96.7	100.0	100.0	100.0
Talbot	63	106	42	41.3	82.5	92.1	96.8	96.8	96.8
THIRD CIRCUIT									
Baltimore	2,277	81	61	18.8	66.1	86.1	91.3	95.3	97.9
Harford	485	62	53	27.6	61.0	95.3	96.7	97.7	98.4
FOURTH CIRCUIT									
Allegany	347	30	27	75.8	87.0	93.9	97.7	98.8	99.7
Garrett	103	56	31	58.3	84.5	92.2	93.2	93.2	95.1
Washington	314	45	40	50.3	76.8	97.1	99.4	99.4	99.7
FIFTH CIRCUIT									
Anne Arundel	1,624	107	85	10.0	29.8	78.3	92.7	96.1	96.7
Carroll	324	78	68	16.0	44.8	91.4	96.3	98.1	98.8
Howard	426	145	102	3.3	12.2	69.0	83.1	90.6	96.2
SIXTH CIRCUIT									
Frederick	167	81	65	24.6	41.9	92.2	98.2	98.8	98.8
Montgomery	1,939	125	77	25.4	42.5	72.8	86.4	93.8	96.0
SEVENTH CIRCUIT									
Calvert	254	107	70	21.7	46.5	78.3	83.9	90.6	92.9
Charles	377	67	62	10.6	44.8	97.1	99.2	99.7	99.7
Prince George's	2,915	61	49	34.1	69.1	94.4	96.6	97.7	98.4
St. Mary's	110	65	59	19.1	54.5	96.4	97.3	98.2	98.2
EIGHTH CIRCUIT									
Baltimore City	7,194	78	62	26.3	61.3	85.8	91.9	96.3	97.6
STATE	19,707	81	61	26.0	58.3	86.2	92.7	96.2	97.6

NOTE: Does not include reopened cases. In some counties the number of terminated cases may differ slightly and will be lower than figures appearing on other tables in this report. See also note to Table CC-12.

THE DISTRICT COURT

THE DISTRICT COURT

The District Court processed 693,570 motor vehicle cases, 126,968 criminal cases, and 549,068 civil cases in fiscal 1984. The District Court for Montgomery County also reported an additional 4,131 juvenile filings.

Statewide, 204,007 motor vehicle cases went to trial, with the remaining 452,551 being disposed of without trial by payment or forfeiture. Baltimore County recorded the most motor vehicle trials, 47,308, followed by Baltimore City with 30,733 and Prince George's County with 28,153.

Over 37 percent of the District Court criminal caseload was processed in Baltimore City. The four largest counties accounted for 41 percent (52,813 cases) of the criminal workload, with Prince George's having the highest activity, followed by Baltimore, Anne Arundel, and Montgomery Counties.

Filings in the civil area increased by 5 percent from 1982-83 to 1983-84. Baltimore City, as usual, accounted for the majority of civil filings, 207,616, followed by Prince George's and Baltimore Counties with 126,295 and 79,672, respectively.

Statistical charts reflecting the workload of the District Court follow.

TABLE DC-1

MOTOR VEHICLE, CRIMINAL, AND CIVIL CASES FILED OR PROCESSED
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Motor Vehicle	Criminal	Civil	Total
DISTRICT 1				
Baltimore City	61,421	48,237	207,616	317,274
DISTRICT 2				
Dorchester	5,748	930	1,646	8,324
Somerset	5,011	497	606	6,114
Wicomico	18,990	1,680	4,452	25,122
Worcester	13,028	2,036	1,652	16,716
DISTRICT 3				
Caroline	3,779	498	1,021	5,298
Cecil	23,998	1,694	2,453	28,145
Kent	2,669	355	1,022	4,046
Queen Anne's	6,438	508	1,199	8,145
Talbot	6,632	535	1,004	8,171
DISTRICT 4				
Calvert	7,929	783	1,627	10,339
Charles	13,251	1,630	2,901	17,782
St. Mary's	6,499	839	1,337	8,675
DISTRICT 5				
Prince George's	114,268	19,866	126,295	260,429
DISTRICT 6				
Montgomery	115,080	7,776	51,175	174,031
DISTRICT 7				
Anne Arundel	49,594	7,989	30,342	87,925
DISTRICT 8				
Baltimore	106,617	17,182	79,672	203,471
DISTRICT 9				
Harford	26,631	2,842	8,762	38,235
DISTRICT 10				
Carroll	9,958	1,705	2,879	14,542
Howard	35,348	2,842	8,770	46,960
DISTRICT 11				
Frederick	26,550	2,302	4,656	33,508
Washington	19,364	1,915	5,416	26,695
DISTRICT 12				
Allegany	9,960	1,723	1,757	13,440
Garrett	4,807	604	808	6,219
STATE	693,570	126,968	549,068	1,369,606

TABLE DC-2

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
MOTOR VEHICLE, CRIMINAL, AND CIVIL CASES
FILED IN THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	1979-80[a]	1980-81[b,c]	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	230,333	282,352	293,947	317,645	317,274
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	6,679	8,006	6,816	6,653	8,324
Somerset	4,112	6,347	6,623	6,381	6,114
Wicomico	15,701	22,289	21,562	24,590	25,122
Worcester	11,220	18,360	14,959	16,528	16,716
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	4,015	4,763	4,663	4,353	5,298
Cecil	30,958	26,716	25,115	30,882	28,145
Kent	2,337	3,860	4,450	4,089	4,046
Queen Anne's	5,886	7,162	8,022	9,097	8,145
Talbot	6,234	7,993	7,796	8,976	8,171
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	7,542	7,631	8,340	10,452	10,339
Charles	12,382	13,724	14,475	13,986	17,782
St. Mary's	8,938	9,303	10,020	9,974	8,675
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	224,327	250,362	248,058	279,523	260,429
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	54,919	153,278	169,797	178,752	174,031
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	65,648	76,466	79,610	77,230	87,925
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	114,830	215,654	190,002	194,513	203,471
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	31,692	34,338	34,199	37,735	38,235
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	11,476	12,588	12,121	15,215	14,542
Howard	32,471	39,332	44,572	48,645	46,960
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	28,261	30,426	30,248	32,432	33,508
Washington	24,533	26,558	26,776	27,473	26,695
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	12,529	13,225	14,022	13,998	13,440
Garrett	5,421	5,067	4,935	5,568	6,219
STATE	1,040,214[d]	1,275,800	1,281,128	1,374,690	1,369,606

[a]Criminal figures not included in 1979-80.
[b]Criminal figures are not available for the months of July and August 1980 for all jurisdictions and for Baltimore City for September 1980 as well. Above statistics have been adjusted by District Court personnel to reflect comparable annual totals.
[c]These figures have been adjusted and are not consistent with previous 1980-81 figures.
[d]Total includes 87,770 motor vehicle cases paid in Districts 6 or 8 that were not tabulated by separate jurisdiction.

TABLE DC-3

POPULATION AND CASELOAD PER DISTRICT COURT JUDGE[a]
AS OF JUNE 30, 1984

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Number of Judges	Population Per Judge[b]	CASES FILED PER JUDGE			
			Civil	Motor Vehicle	Criminal	Total
DISTRICT 1						
Baltimore City	22	33,573	9,437	2,792	2,193	14,422
DISTRICT 2						
Dorchester	1	31,100	1,646	5,748	930	8,324
Somerset	1	19,400	606	5,011	497	6,114
Wicomico	1	69,000	4,452	18,990	1,680	25,122
Worcester	1	33,800	1,652	13,028	2,036	16,716
DISTRICT 3						
Caroline	1	24,600	1,021	3,779	498	5,298
Cecil	2	31,650	1,227	11,999	847	14,073
Kent	1	16,900	1,022	2,669	355	4,046
Queen Anne's	1	28,800	1,199	6,438	508	8,145
Talbot	1	26,400	1,004	6,632	535	8,171
DISTRICT 4						
Calvert	1	41,100	1,627	7,929	783	10,339
Charles	1	84,400	2,901	13,251	1,630	17,782
St. Mary's	1	65,400	1,337	6,499	839	8,675
DISTRICT 5						
Prince George's	9	73,944	14,033	12,696	2,207	28,936
DISTRICT 6						
Montgomery	8[c]	75,550	6,397	14,385	972	21,754
DISTRICT 7						
Anne Arundel	6	67,200	5,057	8,266	1,332	14,655
DISTRICT 8						
Baltimore	12	55,867	6,639	8,885	1,432	16,956
DISTRICT 9						
Harford	3	52,933	2,921	8,877	947	12,745
DISTRICT 10						
Carroll	2	54,300	1,440	4,979	853	7,272
Howard	3	48,033	2,923	11,783	947	15,653
DISTRICT 11						
Frederick	2	64,150	2,328	13,275	1,151	16,754
Washington	2	58,550	2,708	9,682	958	13,348
DISTRICT 12						
Allegany	2	39,600	879	4,980	862	6,721
Garrett	1	28,700	808	4,807	604	6,219
STATE	85	51,573	6,460	8,160	1,494	16,114

[a]Chief Judge of District Court not included in statistics.
Number of judges as of June 30, 1984.
[b]Population estimate for July 1, 1984, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.
[c]Two Juvenile Court judges and juvenile causes omitted as included in juvenile statistics.

TABLE DC-4

CASES FILED OR PROCESSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT
PER THOUSAND POPULATION

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Population*	Civil	Motor Vehicle	Criminal	Total
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	738,600	281	83	65	429
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	31,100	53	184	30	267
Somerset	19,400	31	258	26	315
Wicomico	69,000	65	275	24	364
Worcester	33,800	49	385	60	494
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	24,600	42	154	20	216
Cecil	63,300	39	379	27	445
Kent	16,900	61	158	21	240
Queen Anne's	28,800	42	224	18	284
Talbot	26,400	38	251	20	309
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	41,100	40	193	19	252
Charles	84,400	34	157	19	210
St. Mary's	65,400	20	99	13	132
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	665,500	190	172	30	392
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	604,400	85	190	13	288
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	403,200	75	123	20	218
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	670,400	119	159	26	304
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	158,800	55	168	18	241
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	108,600	27	92	16	135
Howard	144,100	61	245	20	326
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	128,300	36	207	18	261
Washington	117,100	46	165	16	227
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	79,200	22	126	22	170
Garrett	28,700	28	168	21	217
STATE	4,351,100	126	159	29	314

*Population estimate for July 1, 1984, issued by the Maryland Center for Health Statistics.

TABLE DC-5

MOTOR VEHICLE CASES PROCESSED BY THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	Cases Tried[a]	Cases Paid[b]	Other Dispositions[c]	Total Cases Disposed
DISTRICT 1				
Baltimore City	30,733	27,472	3,216	61,421
DISTRICT 2				
Dorchester	1,378	4,180	190	5,748
Somerset	448	4,416	147	5,011
Wicomico	2,489	15,712	789	18,990
Worcester	2,522	9,890	616	13,028
DISTRICT 3				
Caroline	887	2,717	175	3,779
Cecil	3,767	19,657	574	23,998
Kent	303	2,278	88	2,669
Queen Anne's	1,002	5,169	267	6,438
Talbot	1,381	5,034	217	6,632
DISTRICT 4				
Calvert	2,397	4,810	722	7,929
Charles	2,269	9,747	1,235	13,251
St. Mary's	1,144	4,311	1,044	6,499
DISTRICT 5				
Prince George's	28,153	77,457	8,658	114,268
DISTRICT 6				
Montgomery	23,903	84,240	6,937	115,080
DISTRICT 7				
Anne Arundel	21,359	26,531	1,704	49,594
DISTRICT 8				
Baltimore	47,308	55,894	3,415	106,617
DISTRICT 9				
Harford	7,637	18,332	662	26,631
DISTRICT 10				
Carroll	3,246	5,811	901	9,958
Howard	10,754	22,636	1,958	35,348
DISTRICT 11				
Frederick	5,022	19,736	1,792	26,550
Washington	2,504	15,812	1,048	19,364
DISTRICT 12				
Allegany	2,550	6,914	496	9,960
Garrett	851	3,795	161	4,807
STATE	204,007	452,551	37,012	693,570

[a]Includes guilty, not guilty, and probation before judgment.
[b]Includes collateral forfeited and citations paid without court appearance.
[c]Includes nol prosses, stets, dismissals, and prayers for jury trials.

TABLE DC-6

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
MOTOR VEHICLE CASES
PROCESSED BY THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	1979-80	1980-81[a]	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	61,060	61,164	60,931	71,395	61,421
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	4,860	4,863	3,790	3,804	5,748
Somerset	3,265	4,715	5,298	5,198	5,011
Wicomico	12,006	16,453	15,796	18,000	18,990
Worcester	9,537	14,854	11,217	13,205	13,028
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	3,120	3,204	2,894	2,728	3,779
Cecil	29,469	23,330	21,316	27,099	23,998
Kent	1,765	2,651	3,062	2,415	2,669
Queen Anne's	4,956	5,794	6,509	7,193	6,438
Talbot	5,320	6,317	6,065	7,070	6,632
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	6,266	5,662	6,103	7,746	7,929
Charles	10,515	9,397	9,395	9,841	13,251
St. Mary's	7,275	6,139	6,780	7,763	6,499
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	109,434	111,562	105,947	134,660	114,268
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	17,524	100,708	110,053	125,098	115,080
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	39,685	41,023	43,939	40,314	49,594
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	48,423	130,657	98,615	102,715	106,617
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	24,153	23,964	22,972	27,304	26,631
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	8,679	8,214	7,538	8,864	9,958
Howard	26,217	29,252	33,518	40,034	35,348
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	24,722	23,763	22,875	25,942	26,550
Washington	19,598	18,205	18,557	20,434	19,364
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	11,123	8,984	9,874	10,666	9,960
Garrett	4,746	3,712	3,383	4,217	4,807
STATE	581,488[b]	664,587	636,427	725,861[c]	693,570

[a] These figures have been adjusted and are not consistent with previous 1980-81 figures.

[b] Total includes 87,770 cases paid in Districts 6 or 8 that were not tabulated by separate jurisdiction.

[c] 2,156 paid cases are included in the total cases disposed: 1,429 paid cases from Dorchester and Wicomico Counties; 727 paid cases from Frederick and Washington Counties.

TABLE DC-7

CRIMINAL CASES PROCESSED BY THE
DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

DISTRICT 1	
Baltimore City	48,237
DISTRICT 2	
Dorchester	930
Somerset	497
Wicomico	1,680
Worcester	2,036
DISTRICT 3	
Caroline	498
Cecil	1,694
Kent	355
Queen Anne's	508
Talbot	535
DISTRICT 4	
Calvert	783
Charles	1,630
St. Mary's	839
DISTRICT 5	
Prince George's	19,866
DISTRICT 6	
Montgomery	7,776
DISTRICT 7	
Anne Arundel	7,989
DISTRICT 8	
Baltimore	17,182
DISTRICT 9	
Harford	2,842
DISTRICT 10	
Carroll	1,705
Howard	2,842
DISTRICT 11	
Frederick	2,302
Washington	1,915
DISTRICT 12	
Allegany	1,723
Garrett	604
STATE	126,968

TABLE DC-8

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CRIMINAL CASES BY THE NUMBER OF DEFENDANTS CHARGED
PROCESSED IN THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	1979-80[a]	1980-81[b]	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	41,413	46,215	47,095	50,847	48,237
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	973	954	913	1,027	930
Somerset	664	785	567	486	497
Wicomico	1,534	1,819	1,946	1,841	1,680
Worcester	1,382	1,801	1,828	1,631	2,036
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	334	663	848	524	498
Cecil	1,426	1,845	1,948	1,737	1,694
Kent	341	355	463	471	355
Queen Anne's	269	425	400	556	508
Talbot	561	653	656	748	535
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	562	809	858	825	783
Charles	1,235	2,029	2,248	1,594	1,630
St. Mary's	1,071	1,404	1,420	953	839
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	11,160	17,870	20,174	20,912	19,866
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	6,398	11,717	14,685	8,020	7,776
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	7,698	8,914	8,490	8,566	7,989
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	11,181	14,754	15,336	14,983	17,182
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	2,372	2,601	2,669	2,487	2,842
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	1,033	1,530	1,419	1,335	1,705
Howard	1,925	3,238	3,095	2,728	2,842
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	1,955	2,354	2,518	1,811	2,302
Washington	1,931	2,918	2,539	1,847	1,915
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	1,571	2,731	2,578	1,699	1,723
Garrett	416	606	754	557	604
STATE	99,405	128,990	135,447	128,185	126,968

[a]Actual figures for 1979-80 not available. Figures shown have been submitted as estimates by District Court personnel.

[b]Criminal figures are not available for the months of July and August 1980 for all jurisdictions and for Baltimore City for September 1980 as well. Above statistics have been adjusted by District Court personnel to reflect comparable annual totals.

TABLE DC-9

CIVIL CASES FILED IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF MARYLAND

JULY 1, 1983 - JUNE 30, 1984
FISCAL 1984

	LANDLORD AND TENANT CASES		CONTRACT AND TORT CASES		OTHER CASES		TOTALS	
	Filed	Contested	Filed	Contested	Filed	Held	Filed	Contested
DISTRICT 1								
Baltimore City	170,114	23,941	33,408	3,003	4,094	2,724	207,616	29,668
DISTRICT 2								
Dorchester	504	37	954	105	188	117	1,646	259
Somerset	56	26	456	91	94	47	606	164
Wicomico	1,874	128	2,169	276	409	355	4,452	759
Worcester	238	91	1,196	235	218	110	1,652	436
DISTRICT 3								
Caroline	234	37	705	38	82	19	1,021	94
Cecil	532	61	1,722	115	199	60	2,453	236
Kent	59	17	910	31	53	15	1,022	63
Queen Anne's	92	39	965	76	142	52	1,199	167
Talbot	174	53	764	134	66	35	1,004	222
DISTRICT 4								
Calvert	92	39	1,278	124	257	24	1,627	187
Charles	942	17	1,644	108	315	152	2,901	277
St. Mary's	281	49	936	78	120	29	1,337	156
DISTRICT 5								
Prince George's	97,375	7,330	25,707	3,486	3,213	482	126,295	11,298
DISTRICT 6								
Montgomery*	28,603	574	20,111	1,289	2,461	236	51,175	2,099
DISTRICT 7								
Anne Arundel	18,025	599	11,001	1,813	1,316	881	30,342	3,293
DISTRICT 8								
Baltimore	61,074	1,821	16,674	1,950	1,924	1,175	79,672	4,946
DISTRICT 9								
Harford	4,293	372	4,073	325	396	72	8,762	769
DISTRICT 10								
Carroll	769	100	1,810	147	300	56	2,879	303
Howard	4,660	191	3,744	374	366	108	8,770	673
DISTRICT 11								
Frederick	1,929	176	2,315	243	412	257	4,656	676
Washington	1,609	45	3,506	211	301	35	5,416	291
DISTRICT 12								
Allegany	163	57	1,495	302	99	54	1,757	413
Garrett	67	7	686	72	55	38	808	117
STATE	393,759	35,807	138,229	14,626	17,080	7,133	549,068	57,566

*Juvenile causes not included.

TABLE DC-10

FIVE-YEAR COMPARATIVE TABLE
CIVIL CASES
FILED IN THE THE DISTRICT COURT

FISCAL 1980 - FISCAL 1984

	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84
DISTRICT 1					
Baltimore City	169,273	174,973	185,921	195,403	207,616
DISTRICT 2					
Dorchester	1,819	2,189	2,113	1,822	1,646
Somerset	847	847	758	697	606
Wicomico	3,695	4,017	3,820	4,749	4,452
Worcester	1,683	1,705	1,914	1,692	1,652
DISTRICT 3					
Caroline	895	896	921	1,101	1,021
Cecil	1,489	1,541	1,851	2,046	2,453
Kent	572	854	925	1,203	1,022
Queen Anne's	930	943	1,113	1,348	1,199
Talbot	914	1,023	1,075	1,158	1,004
DISTRICT 4					
Calvert	1,276	1,160	1,379	1,881	1,627
Charles	1,867	2,298	2,832	2,551	2,901
St. Mary's	1,663	1,760	1,820	1,258	1,337
DISTRICT 5					
Prince George's	114,893	120,930	121,937	123,951	126,295
DISTRICT 6					
Montgomery	37,395	40,853	45,059	45,634	51,175
DISTRICT 7					
Anne Arundel	25,963	26,529	27,181	28,350	30,342
DISTRICT 8					
Baltimore	66,407	70,243	76,051	76,815	79,672
DISTRICT 9					
Harford	7,539	7,773	8,558	7,944	8,762
DISTRICT 10					
Carroll	2,797	2,844	3,164	3,623	2,879
Howard	6,254	6,842	7,959	7,276	8,770
DISTRICT 11					
Frederick	3,539	4,309	4,855	4,679	4,656
Washington	4,935	5,435	5,680	5,192	5,416
DISTRICT 12					
Allegany	1,406	1,510	1,570	1,633	1,757
Garrett	675	749	798	794	808
STATE	458,726	482,223	509,254	522,800	549,068

APPENDIX

THE STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS

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Results of examinations given by the State Board of Law Examiners during fiscal year 1984 are as follows:

Examination	Number of Candidates	Total Successful Candidates	Number of Candidates Taking First Time	Number of Candidates Passing First Time*
SUMMER 1983 (July)	876	557 (63.58%)	707	504 (71.28%)
Graduates University of Baltimore	205	134 (65.36%)	161	118 (73.29%)
Graduates University of Maryland	220	159 (72.27%)	189	147 (77.77%)
Graduates Out-of-State Law Schools	451	264 (58.53%)	357	239 (66.94%)
WINTER 1984 (February)	556	373 (67.08%)	314	236 (75.15%)
Graduates University of Baltimore	118	84 (71.18%)	54	45 (83.33%)
Graduates University of Maryland	74	46 (62.16%)	26	20 (76.92%)
Graduates Out-of-State Law Schools	364	243 (66.75%)	234	171 (73.07%)

*Percentages are based upon the number of first-time candidates.

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